MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 264 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th „	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st „	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
5th Dec	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Kaisar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
4th Nov.	Nankin ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th „	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov...	Fultala ..	Australia via Malbar Coast and Colombo.
2 nd Nov...	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	7th Nov
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yebashi Maru..	H. Nodiri	4093	6th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4622	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwahara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	19th Nov.
Inabe Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

"Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure.* D 18

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Oxford ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	..	24th Nov.
City of Marcilles	A & C	8250	..	16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	650
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe. India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Sciptia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 424

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
28, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore (Straits)	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Penang	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokoname
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Three per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber loosing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 18

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a GUJARATI GRADUATE with S. L. French. Pay Rs. 45. Apply Principal, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevie, Bombay. 2202

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED YOUNG CHRISTIAN CLERK, knowledge of typewriting essential, pay Rs. 25, matriculated only need apply, Box No. 599, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2231

WANTED SECOND-HAND BOILERS 150 lbs. pressure or more, also cotton press machinery. Write to C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA, Jalna. 2234

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Graduate to teach English and History. Also a Certificated Drawing Master able to teach up to the tenth class. Apply PRINCIPAL, London Mission High School, Mirzapur. 803

WANTED EUROPEAN HEADMASTER, salary starting Rs. 350, free quarters, rising Rs. 500. Immediate joining essential on appointment.—Apply DIWAN MANGALSEN, Gujranwala, Punjab. Only best men need apply. 802

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED—A Lady Superintendent for the Girls' English School, Bhavnagar. Pay Rs. 200. Service pensionable. Candidates should apply with full particulars to—
THE DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION,
861 Bhavnagar.

WANTED by the Jind State an Electrical Engineer to take charge of all electrical works in Jind State including an installation of 5 engines recently erected at Sangrur. Thorough knowledge and experience of oil engines and electricity necessary.—Applications, in the first instance, stating salary required, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Government Punjab, Lahore. 804

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

WANTED an experienced, young, energetic, Dehra Dun passed man, for FOREST OFFICER'S POST in Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply, stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) including copy of the last pay certificate received by the applicant from the employer, to
Mr. W. V. SIR DESAI,
Dewan, Darbar,
926 Maihar, E. I. Ry.

FOR SALE.

CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE.—Landed property consisting of four large bungalows with about forty thousand square yards of land on Warden Road, Khumballa Hill. For particulars apply to:—
R. N. FUTOHALLY,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
2208

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE.—COMPLETE small Weaving Plant, consisting of 40 Looms. Shuttles, Warpwinders, etc., in perfect condition. Would cost to make now Rs. 2,500. What offers?
Apply "WEAVING PLANT" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2207

FOR SALE DE DION CAR 10/12 H.P. 5 seater English Body. Hood and lamps complete in perfect working order. Owner wishes to dispose of at a tampting price. Offers invited and inspection solicited. Apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2237

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ½in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in., and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GODOWN in Tamarind Lane, Fort. Apply Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDASS & CO. 2195

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road Wanourie, Poona 989

TERRACE ROOM.—TO LET—From 1st December, an airy terrace-room, with Bath and W. C. (flush) attached. E. L. and Fan. Private entrance. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Two flats at New Petit Mansions, Sleater Road, open West and South, airy, commodious, with electric light and all modern conveniences. Near Tram, train and Victoria stand. Rent Rs. 135 and Rs. 110.
One flat at Abbas Building, Charni Road, opposite Railway Hotel, airy and commodious. Rent Rs. 32. Apply 'S,' 361 Hornby Road, Fort. 2230

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the partnership existing between POPATLAL ANANDJI, HEMCHAND RAICHAND and HARIDAS MONJI, which carried on business in Jangery (Gol) in the name and style of POPATLAL ANANDJI and Co., stands dissolved as from this day. The merchants concerned are hereby warned against making any payments to or dealing with the said Hemchand Raichand or Haridas Monji without reference to my client and if they should do so they will do so at their own risk.
Dated this 4th day of November, 1915.
N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for Mr. Popatlal Anandji.
Bombay. 2233

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 6,000,000 lbs. of Hay; (2/3 to be delivered at the Kirkee Military Dairy Farm near Holkar's Bridge and 1/3 at Wadgaon Depot).
Suppliers should send in their tenders to the undersigned upto noon of 15th. November, 1915.
Security deposit as usual.
(Sd.) G. R. PANDIT,
for Assistant Director,
Dairy Farms, Southern Circle.
Poona,
Ghorpuri, 12, Victoria Road. 2229

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

IT is hereby notified that the date of the auction for letting out quarries at Chinchpoklee and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1. has been changed from the 25th November, 1915 to 15th November 1915 on Monday, at 11 a.m. (S. T.). 2221

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN COMPANY LIMITED.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following stores for twelve months, commencing from the First day of January, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen:—
Cocoanut Oil best, about 7 to 10 Cwts.
Castor Oil, about 200 to 300 Tons.
Bulk Oil Kerosene, about 70 to 80,000 Gans.
Kerosene Oil 50 deg., about 500 to 600 Cases.
Axle Oil, about 30 to 40 Tons.
Engine Oil Heavy, about 10 to 15 Tons.
Etna Engine Oil, about 1 to 2 Tons.
F. F. F. Cylinder Oil of Standard, Oil Co.'s make, about 1½ to 2½ Tons.
Loco Cylinder Oil, about 8 to 10 Tons.
Gargoyle Valve Oil Navy, about 1 to 2 Tons.
Petroleum Hard Oil, about 3 to 5 Tons.
Lamp Cotton (long sizing No. 1 best), about 35 to 45 Tons.
Waste Cotton, about 7 to 10 Tons.
Tallow (Russian), about 1 to 2 Tons.
Country blasting powder to stand the test made at the Colliery particulars of which may be had on application, about 150 to 200 Tons.
To be delivered free at Singareni Collieries Station, N. G. S. Railway.
The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakages and other preventable causes.
Empty oil casks will not be returned.
Each item to be tendered for separately.
Sealed Tenders endorsed as such, with samples will be received by THE COLLIERY MANAGER, at his office, Singareni Collieries, up to 4 p.m. of the 30th November, 1915.
Form of Tender can be had on application at this office.
The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper, or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the Contract.
The Colliery Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
For further particulars appply to:—
THE COLLIERY MANAGER,
Hyderabad (Deccan) Co., Ld.,
Singareni Collieries (Deccan).
Office of the Colliery Manager,
Singareni Collieries,
1st November, 1915. 800

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 336 OF 1915.
RE RUSTOMJI DORABJI DHAPLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant residing at Solakti Building, Grant Road, carrying on business in cycles and cycles accessories, under the name of style of BINNING & Co., an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th December, 1915 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 3rd day of November, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 4th November, 1915.
2236

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th and 8th proximo those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
A. LOGIE.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th October, 1915. 2201

G. M. JAYAKAR
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PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

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Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
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80/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Owing to the great success achieved by the Bandmann Co., the season is extended ONE NIGHT MORE. The final performance will take place therefore on SUNDAY November 7th. TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents
THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.
LAST THREE NIGHTS. LAST THREE NIGHTS.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE EAST
"BETTY"
The Great musical play from Daly's Theatre, London.
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

6-30 p. m. **EXCELSIOR** 6-30 p. m.
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S very latest
"CHARLEY THE TRAMP"
PATHE FRERES' Latest Society Drama
"THE FIRST DAWN"
KINEMACOLOR 1915. LATEST FRENCH WAR FILMS.

WE HAVE ACHIEVED A TRIUMPH !!!
NEVER BEFORE HAS ANY FILM MET WITH SUCH ENTHUSIASM !!
A GRANDLY CONCEIVED HUMAN STORY: FULL OF THRILLING YET "POSSIBLE" INCIDENTS !!
SUCH IS THE OPINION OF ALL WHO HAVE SEEN:—
"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."
TO-NIGHT!
T.me—7 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE 5-15 p.m.
Every Saturday & Sunday.
6 PARTS!
YOU CAN OBTAIN A COMPLETE-TWO-VOLUME NOVEL OF "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" from us. Price Ans. 8.
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PRICES AS USUAL
MANAGER.—LESLIE H. ROTH.

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T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
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And in the presence of
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The Ex-Soldiers' Society of India & Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a
SUBSCRIPTION DANCE IN THE
TOWN HALL
BOMBAY
On Friday, the 5th Nov., 1915.
In aid of the
BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.
Dancing Commences at 9-30 p. m.
Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Secretery, Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society 'Times' Building.
Or at the Door.
Rs. 3—0—0 One Lady and Gent.
Rs. 1—8—0 Extra Lady.

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Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.
Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.
Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, "Jo Hookum" etc., etc.
Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"
Order early to avoid disappointment.
AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
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Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the
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SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
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NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

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ROYAL YAKUTI
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This Yakuti on life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
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Anandale's Concise Eng. Dicy	2	3
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Every Man's Cyc'opoedia 12 Vols.	9	0
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Cassell's Popular Educator, 8 Vols.	30	0
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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case
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Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. B-30

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AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME
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THE PERILS OF PAULINE

SHALL HAVE COME TO A CLOSE.

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TO-NIGHT YOU WILL SEE SOME MOST SENSATIONAL ACTS THAT SURPASS ALL PREVIOUS ONES AND ON SATURDAY NEXT
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AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME
ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3.

Glan Mackellar	Makepeace	Birkenhead

Nov. 4.

Islami	Watson	Aden
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4.

Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe
Airdale	Russell	Manchester
Nankin	Manley	Shanghai
Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Hans B	Henriksen	Colombo

The following steamers received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamers	Maras	for	Penang
,,	Othello	for	Hull etc.
,,	Penang Maru	for	Kobe

Thursday, November 4th, 1915.

S. S. Clan Mackellar:—The steamer Clan Mackellar, 4,862 tons, Captain J. Makepeace, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Birkenhead, which port she left on the 8th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, arrived here yesterday from Aden, having left that port on the 25th ultimo, with a general cargo and deck passengers on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and a large number of passengers on board.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Hans B.:—The steamer Hans B., 2,711 tons, Captain R. Henriksen, sailed yesterday for Colombo, in ballast.

S. S. Umtata:—The Natal Line steamer Umtata arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Hanumetal	Lemex	M. M. Shiraz.
C. & R. Othello	Lawrence	J. F. & Co
E. Cragoswald	Nunn	D. Nanji & Sons.
G. Ponani		K. N. & Co
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
M. Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
M. Khosrau	Courtney	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co
Kaveri		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Favigana	Bopeso	Italian S. N. Co
2 Wakasa Maru	Itsuno	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Artemis	Gjenstin	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Bahrein	Bonves	T. M. & Co
5 Orangemoor	Edington	T. M. & Co
6 Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
8 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co
9 Maras	Koenes	E. Ebrahimji
10 & 11 Penang Maru	Murazumi	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Chupra	Morrison	M. M. & Co
6 Risaldar	Orkeshot	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Taiyabi		R. E. Collins & Co

M. W. D. D.

Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Persia	Hall	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
Gracchus	Smith	M. M. & Co
Hans B	Henriksen	T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 4.

FOR GENOA.

Alavi (s) 7 bales cotton, E. Ui Brothers.

Josef Agost Feherezeg (s) 1,20. bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 150 bales cotton yarn, H. M. Mehta and Co.

Favignana (s) 450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Kyber (s) 17 cases opium, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

Persia (s) 13 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 12 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 30 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 52 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 75 cwts. kismiss, S. Khetsey; 75 cwts. kismiss, J. Narbharam; 20 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 4 cwts bees wax, M. A. Kayum; 11 cwts. Colombo roots, M. A. Kayum; 50 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchidana; 75 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidana; 96 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 75 cwts. raisins, J. Nurbheram and Co.; 500 cwts. kashew kernals, M. Jafferbhoy; 6 bales sheep skins, N. Kassam; 4 bales cow hides, N. Kassam; 52 bales sawri cotton, J. Cassam; 2 bales cow hides, Allen Bros. and Co.; 10 bales cow-hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 81 cwts. kajoo nuts, G. R. Hameraj and Co.; 38 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhanjee and Co.; 375 cwts. cassein, Duncan Stratton and Co.; 75 cwts. kismiss, R. C. Nazir and Co.; 275 cwts. kismiss, Aldridge Salmon and Co.; 450 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed; 87 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 130 cwts. raisins, R. Jiwandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Othello (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tayabi (s) 12,961 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 9 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru (s) 125 cwts. gum bhesabole, M. Jafferbhoy.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Persia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—20 cases boots and shoes, 21 cases tyres, 18 cases glue, 148 barrels 100 kegs grapes, 18 cases glue, 42 cases 96 packages medicine, 38 cases 2 packages essence, 25 cases sauce, 2 cases phospheric acid, 16 cases 80 packages chemicals, 1 case cycle parts, 29 casks 2 packages ivory, 2 packages leather belting, 12 casks chrome alum, 2 cases clocks, 62 bags almonds, 93 bags roots, 2 cases currency notes, 2 boxes gold coin, 14 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes specie, 4 cases silk velvet, 2 cases watches, 1 package raisins, 5 packages aerated waters, 24 bags cummin seed, 30 cases Chinese blue, 13 cases gold thread, 1 case linen goods, 3 cases wool tissue, 2 cases cigars, 18 bales pickers, 22 bales cotton blankets, 1 case tint silver thread, 2 cases carpets, 18 cases mixed tissues, 64 cases cotton and art silk, 71 cases cotton goods 40 cases soap, 80 bales 11 cases tobacco, 28 cases cigarettes, 6 bales 8 cases canvas, 6 cases spirits, 2 cases coffee, 2 cases. cold cream, 3 cases 1 box earthenware, 2,721 casks cement, 175 cases 2 hogsheads 2 packages 2 casks wine, 9 cases motor car and parts, 15 cases perfumed spirit, 4 cases rectified spirit, 2 casks crucibles, 980 cases brandy, 130 cases Eau de Vie, 3 cases sardine, 30 cases apothware, 3 cases soda carbonate, 15 cases musical instruments, 5 cases blanco, 1 case perfumery, 200 cases wincarnis, 7 cases colour, 135 cases cheese, 61 cases alumentary paste, 1 case essential oil, 28 cases mineral waters, 1 case santonine, 5 cases salt, 50 cases 15 packages jam, 5 cases ammonia, 550 bags caraway seeds, 200 packages nails, 3 cases oil, 145 cases beer, 3 cases preserves, 2 cases vegetables, 89 cases 19 bales paper, 8 cases dog biscuits, 31 cases hams and bacon, 65 cases emulsion, 6 cases rubber, 20 bales vegetable fibre, 79 packages linseed oil, 9 bales leather band, 3 cases 8 bundles leather, 48 cases biscuits, 110 cases gin, 10 cases Cod liver oil, 710 kegs 1 case 22 packages paint, 683 cases 672 packages O. stores, 135 packages 105 cases provisions, 67 cases 55 packages confectionery.

S. S. Othello from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—41 kegs 30 casks chrome alum, 700 barrels alum, 155 cases beer, 2 crates earthenware, 2 casks brown dye, 1 cask black dye, 15,098 pieces fire-bricks, 60 drums calcium chloride, 700 drums disinfectant fluid, 21 crates jars, 104 crates empty bottles, 16 casks ground clay, 570 drums linseed oil, 400 bags almonds, 1 case leather laces, 10 cases ultramarine, 211 drums turpentine, 180 drums solignum, 4 cases leather belting, 71 bales 3 cases paper, 16 cases card clothing, 79 cases aluminium, 110 drums coal tar, 1 case hair belting, 5 cases buffalo pickers, 18 cases grease, 23 cases 2 casks 65 drums varnish, 208 cases 16 casks colour, 94 cases 3,818 kegs paint, 65 casks whiting, 20 cases soap, 4 cases cotton lace goods, 38 cases cotton goods, 3 cases cotton and woollen goods, 400 bags carraway seeds.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "CITY OF PARIS."

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Paris, Commander R. S. Miller, which left Liverpool on the 12th ultimo, is due to arrive in the early morning of the 5th instant with the following passengers:—

Liverpool to Bombay.—Miss D. Aldrich, Mrs. Ashton, Miss R. Ashton, Miss W. Ashton, 2nd Lieut. C. W. Barwis, 2nd Lieut. R. M. Benton, Mr. Berman, 2nd Lieut. A. B. Blaxland, Miss C. M. N. Booker, Mrs. Brewster, infant and nurse, 2nd Lieut. H. R. Briggs, 2nd Lieut. F. R. R. Bucher, 2nd Lieut. Bunbury, Mrs. D. A. Bunbury, child and nurse, Miss A. M. Burton, 2nd Lieut. D. A. Christie, Miss M. Cruddas, Miss R. Cruddas, 2nd Lieut. E. P. Churchill, Miss R. Cooper, Mrs. A. D. Cox, Mrs. J. P. Cullen, 2nd Lieut. Curtis (A. C.), Mr. F. I. K. Clarendon, Miss D. Cowper, Mrs. Collett-White, Miss M. E. Collett-White, Miss K. A. Collett-White, Miss M. T. Collett-White, Mrs. Chivas, Mrs. Cornfield, two children and infant, Rev. R. B. Douglas, Mrs. Douglas and child, Mrs. J. Dodgson, 2nd Lieut. E. R. C. Dods, Mrs. Delgarno and infant, Miss A. E. M. Egerton, Miss Emmett, 2nl Lieut. R. Eustace, Miss Elliott, Mr. J. D. Ford, Sister Margaret Francis, 2nd Lieut. A. A. E. Filose, 2nd Lieut. R. E. C. Fleming, Mrs. C. E. Fox-Male, infant and nurse, 2nd Lieut. J. D. Fraser, 2nd Lieut. C. R. Glynn, Mrs. F. Glynn, Capt. E. C. Grant, 2nd Lieut. D. D. Gracey, 2nd Lieut. D. Sr. V. Gordon, Miss E. M. Gordon, Miss G. M. Gordon, Mrs. Grant and four children, Miss D. Griffiths Mr. Said Hasan, Mr. J. G. Heaps, Mr. S. Hilton, Mr. E. Hoather, Mrs. Hyslop, and child, 2nd Lieut. H. G. W. Hamber, 2nd Lieut. H. O'Brien Hardinge, Miss Heyward, 2nd Lieut. E. M. Hogden, 2nd Lieut. W. D. A. Holland, 2nd Lieut. D. T. Hubert, Mrs. Julius, Mrs. R. S. Jardine and infant, Sister Jean, Mr. M. A. Khan, Mrs. Khan and two infants, 2nd Lieut. G. R. Kidd, Mrs. Loch, Mrs. M. Lunn, Rev. W. E. Livingstone, 2nd Lieut. T. M. Laying, Rev. R. H. MacAllister, Mrs. MacAllister and child, 2nd Lieut. D. B. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Maydwell, infant and nurse, Miss M. Marshall, 2nd Lieut. H. T. de la Motte, 2nd Lieut. L. F. Mercer, 2nd Lieut. A. G. G. McConkey, Mr. and Mrs. McHaffie and infant, 2nd Lieut. H. H. Minchin, Mrs. Minchin, Mr. J. A. Merry, Mrs. Merry and child, Mr. Satya Majumdar, Mrs. Murray, child and infant, Mrs. Oakley, Miss Oakley, Mr. C. I. Parr, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. Louis Parker, Mrs. Parker, child, infant and ayah, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Piper, Miss N. M. Pooley, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Powell, Rev. J. B. Primrose, Miss C. A. Polson, Rev. A. E. Redman, Mrs. Redman, Mr. C. H. Rosher, Mrs. E. M. Ryley, Mrs. Rogers, child and nurse, 2nd Lieut. H. G. Reed, 2nd Lieut. A. H. H. Rice, 2nd Lieut. M. R. Roberts, Mrs. Ramsay Tainsh, child and two infants, 2nd Lieut. C. S. Searle, Mrs. H. J. Simpson, Mrs. B. Smith and infant Mrs. Snowden, Mr. R. V. Shiveshwarker, Mrs. M. Smiley, and child, Miss Mary Steward, Mr J. C Stodart, Mrs. Toker and two infants, 2nd Lieut. M. S. Teversham, Mrs. Thomas and daughter, 2nd Lieut. R. B. E. Upton, Mr H. C. Ward, Mrs. Way, Miss Way, Mr. A. D. Widgery, Miss P. Wright, 2nd Lieut. A. R. Whistler, Miss Wickers, Mrs. Warwick Mr. D. J. West, Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. E. Lindsay Young.

Marseilles to Bombay.—Mrs. A. R. Banerji, Miss Banerji, Mrs. E. O. Barber, Mrs Barnard, Miss Barnard, Mrs. A. J. W. Christie, Mr. J. Christie, Mrs. Cochran, Rev. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Mr. D. K. Cunnison, Mrs. Cunnison, Mrs. M. G. Davie, Miss Davie, 2nd-Lieut. Davidson, (J. W.), Rev. W. H. Findlay, Mrs. Findlay, Mr. B. L. T. Gray, Deaconness F. Glossop, Miss K. E. Harris, Mrs. Holloway, boy and nurse, 2nd-Lieut. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Kenyon, Miss J. Lambert, Rev. E. H. Lewis, 2nd-Lieut. H. N. Loch, Mr. F. S. Lumsden, Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. G. W. Lawrie, Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, Mr. J. A. Murat, Mrs. Murat, child and nurse, Mrs. E. H. Platt, Mrs. Prescott, infant and nurse, Mr. C. Sarafglou, Miss M. W. Shepherd, Mr. W. J. Simmons, Mr. F. J. Stanes, Mrs. Stanes, two children and nurse, Mrs. T. B. Tate, Miss Tucker, Miss Touche, Mr. G. T. Walker, Mrs. Whitaker.

Port Said to Bombay.—Mr. S. E. Cavadias, Mr. M. J. Drossos, Mr. Kyprianides, Mr. H. L. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mr. J. Labropulo, Mrs. Labropulo.

Port Said to Karachi,—Mr. G. N. Mowtzatzos, Mr. D. A. Psilopatos, Mrs. Psilopatos.

Marseilles to Karachi.—Miss H. H. Benton, Mr. H. A. Casson, Mrs. Casson Miss Casson, Mr. H. D. Craik, Mrs. Craik, Mr. N. E. Dinshaw, Mr. E. V. Evangelindes, Miss H. M. H. Grover, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Muspratt and child, Mrs. O'Hanlan, Mr. P. Phillipowsky, Mrs. E. H. Platt, Mrs. V. Stow, Mrs. Templer, child infant and nurse, Miss E. M. Warren, Miss R. Warren, Mrs. Weterall.

Liverpool to Karachi.—Miss E. V. Cresswell, Mr. T. Clear, Col. D. St. J. Grant, Mrs. J. B. Hunter, Miss J. Messent, Miss Nichol, Mr. D. Sampson, Mr. C. A. Stone, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Scott's infant and nurse, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. Waddington and infant, Mr. R. O. Whitteken, Mrs. F. J. Waller, child and infant.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th November 1915 was 30.064 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Still		Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
		Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
THUR	4	m	8	30	26 5	4	m	2	20	19 4
			9	18a	26 11			2	51a	17 9
FRI.	5	m	9	14	27 0	5	m	3	7	18 4
			10	4a	28 2			3	26a	15 9
SAT.	6	m	9	56	27 7	6	m	3	52	18 5
			10	48a	29 3			4	3a	14 7
SUN	7	m	10	38	27 10	7	m	4	37	18 2
			11	32a	30 0			4	43a	13 10
MON.	8	m	11	21	27 11	8	m	5	23	18 1
								5	27a	18 6
TU	9	m	0	19	30 4	9	m	6	10	18 3
			0	5a	27 8			6	10a	13 7
WED	10	m	1	6	30 2	10	m	7	0	18 7
			0	52a	27 2			6	55a	14 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
4 (Thursday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m.
5 (Friday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m
6 (Saturday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
7 (Sunday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
8 (Monday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
9 (Tuesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
10 (Wednesday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m. First Quarter 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTION

A DISCLAIMER BY A ZAMINDAR.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

Mr. Ghulamhusen Hidayatallah, a well-known zamindar of Hyderabad, contradicts the report of a Karachi corresponden that on the Bakri-Id day the Muhamadans of Hyderabad met at Idgah and passed a resolution that no votes should be given in favour of the Hindus in the Municipal Elections, and says; "In the interest of truth and fairness I have thought it necessary to contradict this statement which has absolutely no foundation. In fact no such matter as that referred to was ever discussed, much less was any resolution passed in that connection. The report whether product of malice or of ignorance is as mischievous as it is false.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal is slowly moving westwards and its influence on the weather in the south of the Peninsula is better marked to-day.

Some showers are likely on the north Madras coast and in south-east Madras and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at [8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 4th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	80.1	64.9	83	0	0	—0.03
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	85.1	75.1	72	0	0	—0.09
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.1	59.7	68	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	84.0	46.1	79	..	0	0
Lahore	87.8	52.1	79	..	0	0
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	84.9	50.1	73	..	0	—0.13
Delhi	89.0	50.8	40	..	0	—0.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.3	60.2	39	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	91.8	56.0	55	..	0	—0.08
Jhansi	91.6	58.8	37	..	0	—0.03
Cawnpore	87.2	58.1	59	..	0	—0 14
Allahabad	87.6	59.2	59	..	0	—0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.5	57.2	57	..	0	0
Karachi	91.1	75.7	76	..	0	—0 02
Ajmer	90.6	57.6	49	..	0	—0.01
Jaipur	92.9	62.0	19	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	92.6	62.2	47	..	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.8	62.2	39	..	0	0
Dwarka	88.4	69.7	58	..	0	0
Veraval	91.7	71.3	52	..	0	0
Rajkot	94.4	62.1	46	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	62.6	40	..	0	0
Surat	94.9	63.7	55	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	96.6	65.8	36	..	0	0
Deesa	98.3	61.7	45	..	0	0
Neemuch	90.9	56.8	38	..	0	0
Indore	87.7	53.6	57	..	0	—0.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	55.1	63	..	0	—0.07
Sangor	86.8	58.6	44	..	0	—0.02
Hoshangabad	86.7	55.8	65	..	0	—0.02
Khandwa	89.4	53.3	66	..	0	—0.06
Akola	90.2	54.8	53	..	0	—0.07
Amroati	88.3	63.1	41	..	0	—0.08
Nagpur	87.7	64.0	47	..	0	—0.16
Chanda	87.7	65.2	64	..	0	—0.20
Raipur	87.7	65.6	65	..	0	—0.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.9	74 6	71	..	0	—0.15
Ratnagiri	94.1	73.3	43	..	0	—0.16
Mormugao	84.0	74.3	93	..	0	—0.24
Karwar	86.5	71.8	90	..	0	—0.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.7	53.1	47	..	0	—0.07
Ahmednagar	85.9	57.1	45	..	0	—0.15
Poona	89.2	57.7	38	..	0	—0.16
Sholapur	91.0	63.6	40	..	0	—0.32
Bijapur	87.3	65.2	51	..	0	—0.29
Belgaum	84.2	62.3	66	..	0	—0.53
Aurangabad	87.2	59.5	25	..	0	—0.16
Nizamabad (Indur.)	83.0	63.5	57	..	0	—0.19
Hyderabad	89.4	68.8	70	..	0	—0.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.5	74.5	83	..	0	—0.75
Calicut	86.8	76.5	82	..	0.01	—1.13
Cochin	88.5	75.7	82	0.03	0.82	—0.79
Colombo	84.0	76.3	83	0.62	5.99	4.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	76.6	78	..	0	—1.85
Bellary	92.1	72.1	44	..	0	—0.65
Cuddapah	94.1	75 9	74	..	0	—0.65
Madras	88.4	78 0	56	..	0	—2.20
Bangalore	83 1	66 9	54	..	0	—0.78
Coimbatore	87.1	70 4	78	..	0	—0 42
Trichinopoly	90.8	76.3	70	..	0	—0.80
Negapatam	89.6	75 9	91	..	0.10	—2.81

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.852 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.1 ,,
Dew Point	71.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.715 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	74.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E.ENE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	103 Miles.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Nov.* 4.)

Mr. W. B. Manley, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. V. R. Chaubal, Clerk of the Court, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 5th October, 1915.

Mr. P. E. Percival, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum vice Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Nabibakhsh Muhammad Husain, Deputy Collector, Nara Valley, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Umarkot Taluka of the Thar and Parkar District, in addition to his ordinary duties, for a period of two months from 10th January, 1916.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand, Deputy Collector, Kandhkot, to be Assistant Settlement, Officer in connection with the revision settlements of the Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmor Talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier District, for a period of four months from 1st December 1915.

The services of Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M., (Glas), I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on Military duty.

Mr. Govind Bhau Prabhakar, L.R.C.P. (London), L.F.P.S. (Glas), L.M. & S., will act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Cowasji Jehangir Hospital, Bombay, vice Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M., (Glas), I.M.S.

Mr. J. J. C. Paterson to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, vice Mr. J. Cobban, deceased.

G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second Lieutenant Gilbert McCaul Bell to be Lieutenant, vice F. E. Anderson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 12th July, 1915.

1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Richard Maclean (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of R. Donaldson. Dated 1st September 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Julian Seymour Tritton (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of D. O. Milner-Moore. Dated 1st September 1915.

The following to be Second-Lieutenants, supernumerary to the establishment, pending absorption:—William Henry Peyton, Edward Trevor Robinson, Percy Neville Humphry Baker and William James Alexander Moore. Dated 1st September 1915.

2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Roderick Donaldson to be Lieutenant, vice A. D. Rollo, appointed to the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 1st September 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Dudley Hepburn Stent to be Lieutenant, vice B. C. Covell, appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st September 1915.

Second-Lieutenant George Henry Louis Remington to be Lieutenant, vice W. Mowbray, appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st September 1915.

Second-Lieutenant, Douglas Owen Milner-Moore to be Lieutenant, vice N. Lincoln, appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st September 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Scamander Clarke (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of D. H. Stent. Dated 1st September 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Vere Norman Rowsell (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of G. H. L. Remington. Dated 1st September 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Llewellyn North Lloyd (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by V. N. Powell appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st September 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Fitzgerald Madden (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by A. H. M. Campion, transferred to the New Army at Home. Dated 1st September 1915.

The following to be Second-Lieutenants, supernumerary to the establishment, pending absorption:—Robert Hugh Middleton, Hubert Jephson Nash, Henry Frank Doran, and Cyril Aloysius Lesmond. Dated 1st September 1915.

Mr. N. N. Farrell, has been appointed Assistant Engineer on probation posted to Bombay.

Mr. Hariram Madhavji Machhar, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on reversion to British Service, posted to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. C. F. Simon, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eleven months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 1st December 1915, permission to retire from the service with effect from the date of expiry of the combined leave.

Mr. W. A. Evershed, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, passed on 28th September 1915 the professional examination prescribed in paragraphs 167 and 168 of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

Mr. R. G. Sule, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, passed on the 29th September 1915 the professional examination prescribed in paragraphs 167 and 168 of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

The services of Major A. H. E. Mosse are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Fore

COMMERCIAL.

DISCOVERY OF GERMAN DYE SECRETS

Shortly after the outreak of the war says the "Manchester Guardian," the Government appointed a committee to examine the prospects of the British dyeing industry, one of its most prominent members being Professor Arthur Green, the head of the dyeing department at Leeds. The work of this Committee was directed to the twofold object of supplying immediate needs and of placing the British dye industry upon a firm footing for the future. Even more important than the establishment of a national dye company is the research work instigated by the Committee, by means of a grant, at Leeds University. The Leeds laboratories are admirably equipped for work of this kind. Here, under the direction of Professor A. G. Perkin, the son of the founder of the artificial dyestuffs industry, and of Professor Green himself, a number of chemists are hard at work upon researches into the nature of the intermediate products from which synthetic dyes are made. Among them is Dr. Oesch, a Swiss subject, who has studied at several of the principal German factories.

The results, we are told, have already been striking. A number of important intermediate products have been worked out which were previously only known to German manufacturers. Among them may be mentioned the product from which the dye known as "indanthrene" is made. This is a well-known blue, familiar in curtains such as the "Sundown." It is the fastest blue known, faster even than indigo. Many of the other reserchs are of too technical a nature to be described here, but among them may be mentioned a successful investigation of the composition of "Stilbene," an important product from which many useful yellows and oranges are derived. It is one of the most important of the dyes used upon cotton. It was in the Leeds Laboratory that the constitution of the famous "aniline black" was first brought to light—a problem which had long baffled chemists in all parts of the world, including Germany.

It is added that the authorities, not content with the variety of shades of khaki which have been in use during the last year, are now insisting upon exact conformity to the standard. This has brought a number of urgent technical problems into prominence. For instance, there is the difficulty of blending worsted so as to avoid colour bars in the weft. This is due to the fact that the worsted trade—unlike the woollen—endeavours to preserve the length of the thread instead of dividing it, and it is difficult to do this in the blending process described above. A number of worsted firms, however, have now solved this difficulty and the result is a khaki of standard shade which will wear for ever. There is therefore no reason why worsted should not be used equally with wool for clothing our soldiers. Such at least is the opinion of Mr. Howard Priestman, a member of the staff of the Textile Department at Leeds University, who is engaged in testing khaki cloths for the Government.

GERMAN TEXTILE TRADE TROUBLES

Unemployment in the German textile industry, particularly in the cotton branches, is rapidly increasing, and the position has become so serious that the Minister for the Interior has been petitioned to grant special assistance to unemployed textile workers. He replied that the cost of the public grants to those out of work must fall on the particular districts affected, as they would under normal conditions, but it is understood that further developments may necessitate new Government regulations with regard to financial aid. The spinning of flax or other bast fibres for other than Government purposes was prohibited a short time ago, but manufacturers were allowed to use yarns already in hand in the production of goods for civil consumption. A decree has now been issued absolutely prohibiting the weaving of goods from yarns finer than 30's, except for military or naval work, and also forbidding the use of jacquard looms. The employment of dobbies, too, is greatly restricted, more than five shafts not being permitted.

From the woollen centres it is reported that the position has been gradually growing worse for several months. There is still a little so-called "war-free" yarn to be had, but the prices asked are exceptionally high. Spinners who are able to make use of woollen rags are fairly well engaged, generally on military cloths. Most manufacturers of cheviot and worsted piecegoods for the Government appear to be obtaining sufficient yarn to keep a portion of their looms running, but the outlook is regarded with great anxiety.

COLOSSAL FREIGHT PROFITS.

A correspondent of a home paper writing in mail week says:—

The shipments of American wheat to the United Kingdom are having an extraordinary effect upon the freight market. Phenomenal prices are being paid to secure vessels, and everything points to their going still higher. For wheat from United States Atlantic ports, which before the war could be shipped at 1d. per bushel, the current rate is now 1s. 8d. per bushel. The influence of freights upon the price of wheat may be better illustrated by the statement that the cost to-day of a load of wheat (214 tons) is £2,500, of which the freight alone accounts for £660. Next week, it is expected, the figure will be £700. The normal rate before the war was £60. Current quotations from the Argentine show 72s. 6d. per ton, which is 5s. higher than the rates obtainable in the heavy wheat shipping season last winter. This is nearly 500 per cent more than in pre-war days, but even at that figure the rate is cheap compared with the latest New York figures. Pacific freights, which have a much less important bearing on the freight market, show an advance of over 300 per cent.

The prospect of further advances is causing much concern among Liverpool wheat importers. Discussing the matter with our correspondent, an authority said the latest estimates of the American crops are 1,005 million bushels United States and 345 million bushels Canadian—both records. "The bulk of this," he added, "is waiting for ships; hence the advancing freights, and the more is shipped the higher become the rates—a very pretty problem in commercial finance. The advances affect all other commodities besides wheat, and how far they will go no one can tell." He also stated that the high figures had little or nothing to do with extra burdens put upon the shipowners, whose profits were "simply colossal."

On his recent visit to Liverpool Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, was approached on the freights question by members of the Corn Exchange. A question was put to him as to whether he could not fix a maximum for freights, but he replied in the negative, giving as a reason that to do so would immediately result in demands for maximum prices by everybody else.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 3rd Nov.

			Bales.	
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000	
,, ,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000	
,, ,,	Sales of East Indian	..	100	
,, ,,	Imports	..	33,000	
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	..	..6.85—10	
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. ..	..	..9.30—15	
New York 11. a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..	Jan.	11.79	Closed yesterday.
		Mar.	12.00	
New York Official noon call		Jan.	11.66	
		Mar.	11.89	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	Jan.	11.66	+ 5
		Mar.	11.86	+ 3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Nov.	6.72	No Change.
Nov.-Dec.	6.72	
Dec.-Jan.	6.72	
Jan.-Feb.	6.72	
Feb.-Mar.	6.72	
Mar.-Apl.	6.72	
Apl.-May	6.72	
May-June	6.72	
June-Junly	6.70	
July-Aug.	6.67	
Aug.-Sept.	6.53	
Sept.-Oct.	6.40	
Oct.-Nov.	6.36	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Compared with previous close
Nov.	6.72	—1
Nov.-Dec.	6.72	Same.
Dec.-Jan.	6.72	Same.
Jan.-Feb.	6.72	—1
Feb.-Mar.	6.72	—1
Mar.-April.	6.72	Same.
April-May.	6.72	Same.
May-June.	6.72	Same
June-July.	6.70	+1
July-Aug.	6.67	+1
Aug.-Sept.	6.53	+2
Sept.-Oct.	6.40	+4
Oct.-Nov.	6.36	+4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	.. 4.80	
,, ,, "Fully Good"	.. 4.90	
,, ,, "Fine"	.. 5.05	—10
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	.. 5.20	
,, ,, "Fine"	.. 5.50	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	.. 6.15	
,, ,, "Fully Good"	.. 6.30	—15
,, ,, "Fine"	.. 6.45	
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	.. 4.70	
,, ,, "Fully Good"	.. 4.85	—10
,, ,, "Fine"	.. 5.00	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 3rd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
15,000 were alloted to Calcutta.		58,000
20,000 ,, ,, Bombay		
23,000 ,, ,, Madras.		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/32	
,, Bombay		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay	89%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphi Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs. 1,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta		Rs. 6,29,000
Rs. 4,49,000 ,, ,, to Madras.		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/16.	
,, Madras		
Min. Rate Received Madras / Bombay	89%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
15,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.		43,13,000
5,00,000 ,, ,, to Bombay		
23,13,000 ,, ,, to Madras		
Tenders to Calcutta	at 1-4 1/32.	
,, to Bombay		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay	89%	above that rate in full

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 8

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales Rs. 42,41,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 3rd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	86,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	22,000
Futures at New York January . ..	11.74
Futures at New York March	11.95
Spot Cotton at New York	11.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.62—13
Previous price	.. 11.75
Futures at New Orleans January	11.63— 5
Previous price	.. 11.68
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.85— 5
Previous price	.. 11.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7½
Demand Bills	4.63.50
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	49⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	24½+1/16	
Closing Tone of silver:—Small offerings		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August, 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅝	Unchanged.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅜	
Interest day to day loans ..	3½	
Interest 7 day market loans ..	4½	
Amount paid into the Bank of Endland about	£869,000	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.56 unch	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 3rd.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	42
,, ,, Mutton ,, ..	42/9

WAR LOAN.

London, Nov. 3rd.

3 % 1925—1928	£90½—⅛
4 % 1925—1945	£96¼+⅜

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Nov, 3rd.

INDIAN WHEAT.

There are no sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. sellers 44/3 + 6d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. sellers 63/6 unchgd.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. 3%.. .. 57/6 unchgd.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. sellers .. .. 64/6+6d.

Toria Rapeseed:—Nov.-Dec. 3% 62/3 unchgd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. sellers .. .. 60+6d.

COTTONSEED.

Rates are nominal at previous quotation £9-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper..	£89½	unchanged.
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£74¼	
Copper Braziers	£102	
Yellow Metal	11	
Hard Spelter	55	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14+20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	18/10	
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie ..	4/6/0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. value.. 2/5⅞ unchgd.

Ceylon Rubber November .. ..2/6½+¼

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 3rd

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November-December.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-December.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November-December	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. November-December	21
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid	62/3

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Calcutta baled jute market was quiet yesterday. A sale of firsts was reported at Rs. 52 and there were certainly plenty of sellers at the rate, but buyers were difficult to find. Daisee nominally sold at Rs. 46, and Lightnings Rs. 42-8. Loose jute was easy with offerings and sellers were more disposed to concede a little in price. Rs. 9 was the best price offering for Jat 50, while sellers demanded Rs. 9-4.

As regards gunny market heavy goods were quiet but steady, still buyers of Liverpool at Rs. 39, January heavy reported at Rs. 34-12; January-March demand was limited.

Hessians for near were in slow demand except for small lots of specialities Jan.-March buyers at Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 and further buyers of July-September at Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 14-8.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The market to-day in sympathy with lower advices from America opened weak with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 271, but later in the day prices advanced owing to speculative buying and the New York close showing a steadier feeling in the American market.

At Colaba the market opened steady with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 276½ and has since advanced Rs. 2-3.

Some business was done in Good and Fully Broach and Khamgaum Akola styles at low rates earlier in the day.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach April Rs. 279.

Fully Good Bengal January Rs. 219/20.

Fully Khamgaum Akola January 250.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DUBING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh ..	15,930	150	pl. 15,780
Central India ..	12,623	214	pl. 12,409
Barsi & Nagar ..	21,804	130	pl. 21,674
Berar	17,157	945	pl. 16,212
Central Provinces ..	4,695	1,531	pl. 3,162
Compta & Dharwar.	30,725	8,505	pl. 50,575
Northe-Westerns.	20,612		
Cocanada.	2,892		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	4,751		
Dhollera.. ..	21,232	2,858	pl. 18,374
Broach	2,709	....	pl. 2,709
Rajputana ..	16,658	....	pl. 16,658
N. W. Prov. ..	86,505	5,673	pl. 109,991
Sind Punjab. ..	30,979		
Peralan ..	121	21	pl. 100
American ..	....	....	....
Egyptian ..	124	196	— 72
Other Sorts ..	691	301	pl. 390
Total ..	288,505	20,524	pl. 268,281

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	274	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	225/6	214	..	Jan. 1916
,, ,,	223/4	..	..	Nov. 1915.
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	216/7	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	235/6	..	..	,,
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	262/3	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	260/1	..	..	,,
M. G Akola Khgm.. ..	247	..	..	,,
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	224	..	..	Dec. 1915.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd November, 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	207	197	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	..	242	232		Ready new crop.
	230	222	210		Ready old crop.
	..	227	217		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	230	220		Ready new crop
	..	215	203		Ready old crop.
	..	219	207		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	226		Ready new crop.
	..	225	215		Ready old crop.
	..	228	226		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	245	235	..	Ready
	..	248/9	241		..1/25 Jan. '16
Oomawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	247	237	..	do.
	..	251	248	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	250	240	..	do.
	..	254	246	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	254	244	..	do.
	..	258	250	..	do.
Nagpore Kamptl(M.G.)	..	256	246	..	do.
	..	261	253	..	do
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	258	248	..	do.
	..	264	256	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	262	252	242	do.
	..	285	..	278	1/25 Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	217	205	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	240	do
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	258	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	240	do.
	..	..	..	234	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	260	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Maccadam allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd November, 1915:—

Cotton	5,997 Bales.
Wheat	13,268 cwts.
Linseed	3,935 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,418 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1,231 ,,
Poppyseed	1,206 ,,
Groundnuts	1,427 ,,
Castorseed	18,879 ,,
Rice	6,414 ,,
Myrambollams	2,707 ,,
Cottonseed	4,921 ,,
Gram	2,916 ,,
Joowar	4,862 ,,
Maize	169 ,,
Barley	4,199 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 4th. 5-30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Tms.	Rail. Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 15 0	8 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	38 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	....
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 13 0	4 3 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 14 0	
Linseed May	9 1 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates.—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	190½ Bom.
60 d-s Hongkong	135½
Do. Shanghai	176
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25.0-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-0
English Dragons	15-2-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	62.1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept brisk to-day and business on an extensive scale was reported at advancing rates. The closing tendency was indicative of a further move upwards. Tata Iron and Steel shares improved a little.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids improved to Rs. 510, Fazulbhai to Rs. 390, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,430, Centrals to Rs. 1,892½ and Currimbhai to Rs. 208¾.

Standards opened at Rs. 922½ but closed at Rs. 930.

Madhavji kept unchanged at Rs. 1,080.

Indian Dycing and Bleachings were in demand at Rs. 118¾. Finlays kept unchanged at Rs. 247½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 217½ to Rs. 225.

Bank of India shares were in request at Rs. 56. Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 57 and Central Bank of India shares at Rs. 18¼.

Central Provinces Ry. shares improved to Rs. 116, Ahmedabad Prantij Ry shares were placed at Rs. 650.

Ahmedabad Electricity shares changed hands at Rs. 88.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 917½ for cash.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 202¼.

Volkart Press shares were quoted at Rs. 485

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 87 (clean pieces).

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 99½ (long-dated.)

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 2nd instant in the Konkan, the Karnatak, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by rats in two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah and Khandesh. Rabi sowing is in progress. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of four districts in Sind and in Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in the hilly tracts of Karachi, and the desert tracts of Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Gujarat and the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

PROGRESS OF WORK OF LINKING UP WITH CONSTANTINOPLE.

An interesting review of the work of railway building in Asia Minor and Syria is given in a report by the American Vice-Consul at Aleppo, Mr. Samuel Edelman, says the "Daily News and Leader."

The Jaffa-Jerusalem line, controlled by a French company, but whose 25 years' lease is about to expire, was taken over by the military authorities at the outbreak of the war. Work was immediately begun to connect this line with the Haifa-Damascus line and in this way link the system with Aleppo (on the Bagdad line), and eventually connect with Constantinople.

Equal energy has been displayed in the extension of the line from Aleppo toward Bagdad (the Bagdad Railway). In spite of difficulties created by the abnormal situation, the Bagdad company has succeeded in opening for traffic more than 62 miles of line within the last two months. Mention must be made, says the report, of the 56 miles constructed at the southern terminus of this line, from Bagdad to Samara. There now remain about 373 miles before the entire line between Aleppo and Bagdad is completed.

The Constantinople-Aleppo line is gradually nearing completion. At present trains run direct from Constantinople to Poasnteah (a three days' journey); here immense tunnels are being pierced through the Taurus Mountains. From Tarsus to Mamoure a completed branch of this line is in operation (about a day's journey), whence another series of tunnels is in process of construction. For the remaining 71 miles between Rajou and Aleppo the line is completed, and trains are running regularly.

Under present conditions the journey between Constantinople and Aleppo is completed in six days.

Percy John Godall, a commission agent of the Victoria Mills was charged at the Allahabad High Court Session with having dishonestly misappropriated a certain sum of money belonging to the company and thereby committing an offence punishable under section. 409. He was ordered to be detained till the rising of the Court.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C 8

GREAVES COTTON MILLS.

A MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

A meeting of Shareholders interested in the proposed liquidation of the group of four mills under the agency of Messrs. Greeves Cotton and Co, was held last evening in the Brokers Hall, Share Bazaar, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sorabji Warden.

The Chairman having explained the state of affairs in regard to each of the mills which it was proposed to liquidate, asked those present not to indulge in any personal remarks against any party. It was an unfortunate thing that four mills under the agency of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company had been proposed to be taken into voluntary liquidation. The shareholders would be great sufferers and therefore it was imperative on them to devise and take concerted measures to safeguard their interests.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable to appoint a Committee of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number in order to arrive at some friendly arrangement with the Directors and the Agents Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., as regards the proposed Liquidation of the four Mills under the agency of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and in the event of a voluntary liquidation being decided upon to agree upon the resolutions to be brought before the formal meeting of the Shareholders as to the names and numbers of the Liquidators to be appointed at such meeting.

The following were the members of the Committee named at the meeting:—Messrs. V. B. Seth, C. D. Vakilna, R. B. Parekh, B. F. Colabawalla, M. B. Sethna, M. C. Currimbhoy, S. R. Mody, Chatturbhuj Shivji, Sorabji Warden, M. A. J. Noble, K. F. Mody and Dr. D. H. Patel.

It was also resolved that in the opinion of the meeting it was necessary in the interests of all concerned that the liquidation of the four Mills should be placed in the hands of independent persons, either two or four as might be necessary, half the number of which should be nominated by the Committee on behalf of the Shareholders and the other half by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.

Mr. V. B. Seth proposed and Mr. B. F. Colabawalla seconded that after mature consideration, the meeting resolved that in the event of no friendly arrangement being arrived at for appointment of Liquidators to the four Mills under the management of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., an application be made to the High Court for the compulsory liquidation of the Companies.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following resolution was next carried unanimously at the meeting:—

"This meeting is of opinion that should the Liquidators be appointed, then sufficient time be allowed to the Shareholders, as also the Creditors of the Companies, to take such steps as may be desirable to devise a plan for re-constructing the Companies and working them in the interests of all concerned."

In order to carry on successfully the work entrusted to the Committee of Shareholders, it was resolved that each of the Shareholders should contribute Rs. 5 per head towards expenses.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

DON'T BUY FORD CARS!

The Ford car has achieved a certain amount of popularity among motorists in India owing to its moderate price and the ease with which spare parts can always be secured. The following extracts from a letter of the New York financial correspondent of the "Times" on the subject of the extraordinary attitude taken up by the head of the firm, Mr. Henry Ford, to the Allies' loan in the United States will accordingly be read with considerable interest in this country:—

"Financial and other interests continue to express astonishment at the recently published remarks of Mr. Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, opposing the proposed loan. He is widely quoted as saying:—

'If I find that any banks in which my company or myself have deposits participate in the proposed loan to the Allies I shall immediately close our accounts. I won't have any part of my personal funds or the Ford Company's funds directly or indirectly aiding the flotation of this loan. If I had my way I would tie a tin can to this joint Anglo-French Commission and chase it back to Europe.'

"Mr. Ford objects to a huge loan 'without any security except the chances of victory,' and asserts that the militarists are backing the loan proposal, because they see big profits in it and that most of the New York newspapers are favouring the loan because they are controlled by militarists. He declares that the loan is dangerous because it will 'connect the American people with the war,' and he asks why England, if she wants money, does not bring over her American securities and sell them here.

"He goes on to say that if he lived in the future he would urge the people to repudiate these debts, and the best thing that could happen would be for the European nations to go bankrupt, for then they would be compelled to cease fighting. These nations, he thinks, are getting near bankruptcy when they offer to give their American obligations priority over every other portion of their national indebtedness in order to raise a £100,000,000 war loan in the United States."

It may be Mr. Henry Ford, in his zeal for peace, is indifferent to the effect his agitation may produce on possible customers in the allied countries. But it is already reported that the French motor dealers are at present advising their clients not to order the Ford Company's cars, and the millionaire pacifist will have only himself to thank if the next few years see a sensible diminution in his Company's profits owing to decreased sales outside the United States.—"The Pioneer."

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. B. 23

BOMBAY SUMMARY

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

First LL. B. and Intermediate Examination in Commerce Results.

Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

Aryan Brotherhood Conferecne, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

P. and O. s.s. Mooltan with English Mails of 22nd ultimo, due at daybreak.

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Liuet.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

November, 5.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

4 days 5th to 8th Nov. "F" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
2 days 9th to 10th Nov. "G" Coy 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
Officer and 4 men per day.
4 days 11th to 14th Nov. "B" Coy. 1 N. C Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 15th to 19th Nov. "C" Coy 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.

257. "F" Company will parade on Wednesday 10th inst at 6-15 p.m. instead of Monday 8th inst.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Carry On ..... J. Ord Hume
Overture.—Fest ..... Leutner.
Valse.—Gold and Silver ..... Lehar
Selection.—Gipsy Love ..... Lehar
Bell Gavotte.—Wedding Bells ... Luigini.
Melodies from—San Toy ..... Jones
Patrol.—The Siamese ..... Lincke

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The sixth Divali social gathering of this society will be held this evening at Hira Baug at 9-30 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., will preside.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow instead of to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday next being a Post Office holiday all the Post Offices in Bombay City will work on that day as on a Sunday. The Telegraph branches of the combined offices will remain open.

A NEW PUBLIC CONVEYANCE STAND.

The establishment of an additional stand on the Khetwadi Main Road in close proximity to the present Small Causes Court on Lamington Road for public conveyances plying for hire has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government.

GOVERNMENT AIDED CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

A Bombay Government Press Note notifies the substitution of the following for rul 34 (3) (c) of the rules for the regulation of Government aided charitable dispensaries; "Fees for attendance on patients at the dispensary and all charges for mdicines shall be credited to the Dispensary Fund. Fees for attendance on patients away from the dispensary shall be the property of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary, who may stipulate for the payment of his fee in advance before attending."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 30th October 1915, was as follows—Bombay City 5, Kaira District 5, Surat Town and Port 41, other places in Surat District 7, Kalyan Port 4, Kolaba District 1, Nasik District 382, Satara District 108 Ahmednagar District 13, Poona Town 5, other places in Poona District 97, Sholapur Town 180, other places in Sholapur District 248, Belgaum District 339, Hubli Town 5, other places in Dharwar District 110, Bijapur District 60, Kanara District 4, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 586, Surat Agency, 2, Kathiawar Agency 4, Satara Agency 8, Akalkote State 32 and Bijapur Agency 9, total 2,255.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

STAYING TILL SUNDAY.

Owing to the great success the Bandmann Opera Co. have made during their all too brief season, it has been decided to run "Betty" for three nights instead of two. They will therefore give their final performance on Sunday. This is a new departure for Bombay, but we have no doubt it is excellent news to the play going public, who are not often asked, to spend money on first class theatrical fare in this rarely visited city.

A telegraphic notification says that from to-day telegrams for places in Italy (excluding Ancona, Bari, Barletta, Brindisi, Porto Corsini, Taranto and Venezia) will also be accepted in Scott's code (10th edition).

DECEMBER CRICKET CARNIVAL.

FIRST GAME—TWELVE A SIDE.

In connection with the December Cricket Carnival their Excellencies have requested the school authorities to give their boys one or two half holidays during the cricket week.

In the match, his Excellency's side (England) versus India, there will be twelve players a side and the Indian team will be composed of four representatives from each of the Hindoo, Parsee and Mohamedan communities.

All applications for space should be made to the Executive Engineer P. W. D., Bombay.

AMMUNITION FACTORY C. C. KIRKEE

The members of the above club celebrated their ninth anniversary by holding a gathering at Mr. A. V. Correa's (Captain) bungalow on Sunday last 7-30 p.m. The proceedings opened with a couple of tunes from the gramaphone, violin etc. Then followed the report of the year, which was read by the Secretary Mr. C. R. D'Souza, who after referring to the zeal and interest taken by the members of the club, addressed them a few words and concluded by announcing a few presents to the winners. After this Mr. G. D. Souza (Hon. Secretary) requested Miss. Olive D'Souza and Miss Figaredo, to distribute the prizes:—

The first prize (a cricket bat) presented by Mr. G. D.'Souza (Hon. Secretary) for bowling, was carried off by Shanker Shivaram. The second prize (a cricket bat) presented by Mr. A. V. Correa (Captain) for batting, was awarded to Peera Gopal Nathoo. The third prize (a clock) presented by Mr. V. Symons, for fielding, was awarded to Rama Laxuman. The fourth prize (clothing) presented by Mr. C. R. D'Souza (Secretary for Good Conduct and Regular attendance, was awarded to Laxuman Mahadoo, the fifth prize (clothing) presented by Mr. G. D'Souza for Good Conduct etc. (2nd in merit) was awarded to Shanker Sadhoo.

After the distribution of the prizes, toasts were exchanged between the Captain, Secretary and other members of the club and the proceedings terminated.

CRICKET AT ALWAR.

ALWAR STATE CRICKET CLUB V RANDER ISLAM GYMKHANA

A cricket match was played at Alwar on the 30th and 31st ultimo when the home team won by two wickets. Scores:—

ALWAR STATE C. C.

First Innings.

Ali Ahmed 7, Gulam Cassim 35, Iyla Beg 6 Bishember Day 0, Ram Sahai 1, Aim Khan 4, H. H. the Maharaja 0, Tarrant not out 13, Hiralal 14, Kiser Sing 2, Motilal 1, extras 5. Total 88.

Second Innings.

Hiralal 70, Azim Khan 7, Ali Ahmed 0, Tarrant 21, Ram Sahai 5, Gulam Cassim 1, H. H. the Maharaja not out 23, Ilyas Beg 9, Bishember Dayal 5, Kishen Sing not out 1, Motilal did not bat, extras 2. Total (for 8 wikts) 144.

RANDER ISLAM GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

A. Y. Botawala 25, Y. E. Hansia 13, A. Piperdi 9, C. M. Ali 9, Ajajudin 6, Aziz 0, G. E. Hansia 7, C. A. Moorad 57, Mulaji 6, E. H. Ismail 2, A. E. Bham not out 2, extras 4 Total 140.

Second Innings.

A. Piperdi 10, E. H. Esmail 14, Aziz 13, A. Y. Botavala 0, Ajajudin 18, C. M. Ali 1, Y. Hansia 6, C. A. Moorad 19, G. Hansia 4, Mullanji 5, A. E. Bham 0, extras 1. Total 91.

TAVRA-KADOD FAIR

A Government Order has been issued reviewing the reports submitted by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Dr. Munsiff, and the Assistant Collector, Mr. Kirpalani, on the Tavra-Kadod Fair held in the Broach District in April and May of this year. The last fair at Tavra-Kadod was held in 1888, so all arrangements this year were of a temporary character, and had to be designed for a fairly large floating population arriving and departing during a period of about five weeks. It is said that nearly 60,000 pilgrims visited the fair, the majority being of course from Broach City and district; some however travelled from Nasik, Pandarpur, Poona and even Cawnpore. The pilgrims tax levied on all pilgrims, except children and mendicants, is stated to have realised Rs. 2,895-10-0. The fair closed without any untoward incident. The Government note with satisfaction that with the exception of a solitary case of imported plague no cases of contagious or epidemic disease were recorded. The absence of an outbreak of cholera was especially noteworthy, having regard to the fact that the disease was at that time present in a mild form in the district of Surat and the Baroda State. This satisfactory result, says the Government Order, is largely attributable to the effectiveness of the sanitary measures organised in connexion with the fair, credit for which is due to Dr. Munsiff. In the maintenance of order at the fair the officers of the Revenue and Police Departments did commendable work.

The acknowledgments of Government are conveyed to the officers mentioned in the Assistant Collector's report and to the non-official gentlemen who rendered assistance in the management of the fair.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Collector of Bombay, has submitted to Government his report on the administration of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department for the year 1914-15. The report mentions that 16 accidents to boilers occurred during the year against 9 in the preceding year. five of these occurred in Bombay, 3 in Sind, 2 in Ahmedabad District, 2 in Broach District and one each in Ratnagiri, Thana, Dharwar and West Khandesh District.) There was no loss of life accompanying any of these accidents. During the year 4 examinations were held in Bombay and 4 in Karachi. At Bombay 783 candidates appeared to be examined against 835 in the preceding year. Of these 699 were examined with the result that 210 were declared to have passed.

At Karachi 52 candidates applied for examination. All were examined with the result that 21 were declared to have passed.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The holding of the next Sessions of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay is now a controversial question. The writings in the columns of the Indian press, for or against this movement, bear testimony to the new life that is coursing in the veins of the Indian Musalmans. At this moment of stress and striving, when the Indian races are seeking for the ultimate unity of a common national ideal, it is well for the Musalmans fully to weigh the pros and cons of any undertakings prior to their final decision.

What are the broad features of the present Moslem situation in India. Let us have a bird's-eye view of it. The Moslem community has on one side the bureaucracy, a body of officials, who hold in their hands practically a monopoly of all political power. These officials, who have behind them the vast power of a mighty Empire, have built up in the course of a century an elaborate and imposing fabric of their rule in the country. This fabric hardly touches the inner life of the people but is invested with a high prestige in the eye of the people. On the other side the Moslem community has the vast mass of the people lying inert and apathetic, except when under the sway of a religious impulse, and only showing here and there the first signs of a new life and wedded to usages and institutions which, whatever their value for purposes of preservation, are not exactly calculated to promote vigorous, sustained or combined action for advancement and progress. Between the two there stand the educated Musalmans, with their numbers steadily growing and bound by their capacity and education, their knowledge of the needs of the situation, their natural aspirations and their patriotism to lead the people in the new struggle. This class resents the non-fulfilment of solemn official promises and is determined to attain for itself a political status worthy of the self-respect of privileged people, love of community no less than the love of country so fills the heart of the educated Musalmans that all else appears as of little moment by its side. But there are a few educated Musalmans in their camp who are suffering from moral Myopia and are trying to confine the entire community in its worn out habiliments. They fail to see that the community, under the growing influence of educated Musalmans, is gradually outgrowing its present form and that its spirit can no longer be cribbled and cabined.

It seems to me a paradox, at once touched with humour and tragedy, that in the present century, it should still be necessary to convince these opponents of progress and liberty of the expediency of holding the Sessions of the League in Bombay. Their politics is heartbreaking and their self-deception is stupendous. The opponents of holding the Session of the League in Bombay urge that Government would be harassed by such a Moslem meeting in Bombay and that in the midst of a bloody war there should be no Session at all this year. But who even dreams of embarrassing Government? If the position of the Colonies can be discussed in "The Times," why cannot we discuss what our own position is to be after the war? If Parliament can sit and discuss, among others, the Civil Service Bill, if the Privy Council in the very citadal of war can do its usual duty, if the Imperial and Provincial Councils can discuss controversial matters like the Municipal Bill and many others, if the National Congress can hold its Sessions in Bombay, if a Home Rule League can be organised and hold its inaugural meeting in Bombay, it passes one's imagination, why the Moslem League cannot hold its Sessions in Bombay. Statesmanship can address itself to no higher function.

Have not the Indian Musalmans given practical proof of their loyalty to the Throne in the midst of a bloody war? Are not the Indian Moslem soldiers shedding their blood for Britain? Are not the Musalmans of Tunis, Morocco and Algeria fighting for the victory of France? Are not the Musalman Cossacks of Russia fighting to hold aloft the victorious banner of Russia? Have Kabul and Persia failed to discharge their time-honoured duty? Does not the present attitude of the Moslem world, except Turkey, give a tangible proof of their memorable claim that the Indian Musalmans have a "political importance"?

Why in the name of commonsense cannot we demand that Musalmans should have a voice in the settlement of the question of imperial policy? We have as much right as the Dominions to be consulted. Events are moving very fast in the world; the ideas of government, international relations, dependence, and interdependence are changing wholesale. Political institutions have been thrown into the melting pot in democratic America as surely as in monarchical Europe, and one can see that, if there is to be peace in this world, it will have to be based on "Swrajya" of every nation. No nation or race to be allowed to remain as poor as to have to do reverence to another. England, America, Germany, France, Russia, India, Japan, China, etc., and even the much despised Negro, will have a free hand in shaping his own destinies. No outside interference, no benevolent advice gratis from those who think themselves his superior or who by mere chance have gone on a step or two higher in the rung of evolution.

We can go to England and tell "The Times" and others: When you are discussing big questions of Imperial policy, do please try to remember that within the Empire itself there is a tiny little community in India called Moslems. These Moslems do not deserve to be completely ignored. They have served the Empire to their utmost capacity and will continue to do so and India, which is now their mother country, ought not to be treated as a neglected daughter of the Empire. To the Empire India is as loyal as the Dominions themselves. But who is to take all the trouble? Who will do all the spade-work to make this question practical? If the Sessions of the League be not held this year in Bombay, the Moslem community, as well as India, will suffer. Why, instead of embarrassing the Government, we shall be rendering a positive service to the Empire by suggesting ways of strengthening its very foundation.

The pursuit of new truth ought to be the first concert of every stalwart Moslem mind. And it is for our leaders to decide whether like conscious men we should take part in the great moral revolution that is going on in the world and help in the birth of a new civilization which is struggling to be born or that we should stand aloof and be only indifferent onlookers, beaten into shape by the various currents of time that is passing on. The times have changed, they are changing and with them ideas will assume new forms, whether we move or stand aside. On the other hand, if we move with the times we will be doing God's work, we will be helping nature in realising and asserting itself. If not our doom is sealed for ever.

What is the discussion then needed for? The holding of the Sessions of the League in Bombay,—whether right or wrong,—is a means to an end, not an end in itself. Let us not care at all for whims of a few obstinate brothers who oppose this movement. Let "Nil Desperandum" be our motto, let not evidious smile or angry frown deter us from following the straight path of duty. The whole life of a people, which is broader and deeper than what is touched by purely political institutions, is enriched even by failures, provided the effort has been all that it should be. For such enrichment the present struggle is invaluable. Let not the words "too late" be written upon Moslem policy in India. In the, physical as well as in the moral world, nature takes her revenge upon the dilatory who neglect their opportunities or misread her clear unerring intimations.

Let us, therefore, at once decide to hold the next Sessions of the League in Bombay with a fervour as genuine as that which stirs and inspires younger hearts.—Yours etc.

MASOODUZZAMAN,
Barrister-at-Law,

Banda, Nov. 1st.

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION CLAUSE CRITICISED

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

Apart from the generally controversial nature of the United Provinces Municipalities Bill the clause empowering the Local Government to make rules for the special representation of any community has raised a great deal of controversy. What the Government proposals exactly are in this connection is not known but the Hindu community generally is opposed to any community being granted special representation, and at the same time allowed to participate in the general electorates.

Commenting on this aspect of the question the "Leader" writes:—That the introduction of a system of special communal representation on Municipal Boards by means of separate electorates and to an extent which goes beyond the numerical proportion of a particular community to the total population, is intimately connected with the larger subject of representation on the Legislative Council.

The paper then shows how even at present the proportion of Mahomedan members in the Legislative Council is far in excess of the numerical proportion of the community and says:—If now in addition a special statutory arrangement is to be made to secure that the Mahomedans get excessive representation on Municipal Boards and if the Mahomdan members of the Boards are to owe their elect on exclusively to their own co-religionists and not to sit on the Boards as the representatives of the whole community, will any fair-minded man tell us of the probable effect of the innovation on the Legislative Council elections and of the position to which the Hindu middle class will be reduced? The paper urges a postponement of the Bill.

GUNNER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

At the Allahabad High Court Sessions yesterday Bombardier Williams was charged under sections 467 and 471 with having used a forged document as genuine and having dishonestly drawn Rs. 360 from the Jhansi treasury. He pleaded guilty. The court-room was crowded, a large number of Europeans being present.

Bombardier Williams was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LATER.

In sentencing the accused the Chief Justice said:—You have pleaded guilty to an offence for which I might impose a very long sentence of imprisonment. You have brought disgrace not only upon yourself but upon your uniform. At the same time I take into consideration your previous good character and comparatively long service in the Army. I take into consideration the fact that yourself confessed your guilty shortly after you committed the offence and by that means prevented any other person getting into trouble for what you have done. I also take into consideration the fact that you have pleaded guilty here and thrown yourself on the mercy of the Court. I find that you have already been in custody since the beginning of August. I am going to pass a very lenient sentence. I sincerely hope that after your sentence you will make a fresh start in life and be a credit to yourself. I am sorry that you, a young man, who has borne a good character should be ruined for life.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ANOTHER APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The further hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy Supplementary Case was resumed to-day.

The Government Advocate briefly re-examined the approver who said that when discharged from his regiment he received a character certificate on the strength of which he got employment in the Municipal Police of Shanghai. Sadhu Singh referred to by him throughout his evidence was the man in the dock.

Natha Singh, a Jat Mahant of the village Sur Singh was the next approver examined.

Having correctly identified twenty accused he made a long statement in substantial corroboration of the many incidents testified to by the previous approver. He began stating that a few days before the last Dewali two of the conspirators came to him, talked sedition, spoke of the arrival of strong contingents from China and America for a rising against Government, expressed their resolve to raid police stations and loot Government treasuries at tahsils and asked him to join the revolutionary movement. The two men then went to Amritsar on the Dewali day to attend a meeting of the "Ghadr" Committee and on return they told the approver that they had arranged everything for a revolution and that they and their companions would be ready within a month.

Continuing the approver stated more conspirators met him and moved about in his part of the country to get recruits, prepare chavis and collect arms. He had frequent interviews with these men in which sedition and revolution were discussed. Of these interviews he mentioned details. The approver in company with Ganda Singh went to Tarn Taran on the Amavas day where he met yet other conspirators. On receiving a message that a gathering was to take place at Jhar Sahib and that the rising had been already fixed for some night four of them from Sur Singh left for Jhar Sahib armed with various weapons. On the way they met the returning conspirators who told them that the rising had been postponed as the sowars had not turned up. They then thought it inexpedient to return to their own village as the people of the place had seen them coming out armed. Instead they went to Bhure and then proceeded to Makki at night to secure the co-operation of Jawan Singh Nihang of village Thathi. The man was not in his village at the itme. Efforts were also made to enlist the help of others. The approver gave full details of the gathering at Jhar Sahib, the distribution of chavis to the gathering, anxious waiting for the sowars to start the rising for looting the Sarhali police station for arms, their failure to arrive, the dispersal of the crowd and the decision to collect at Mound next night. He also named those who were present at Jhar Sahib on the occasion. A description with similar particulars including the mention of arms, was given of the following night's gathering at Mound.

CONSPIRATORS QUARREL AMONG THEMSELVES.

The rest of the deposition with reference to the abortive attempt at attack on the Sarhali police station, the subsequent movements of the intending raiders, the despatch of two messengers to the Cavalry lines and scattering of many members of the party, fully agreed with the previous evidence in the case. He mentioned one new circumstance. Lal Singh on hearing that the Granthi dissuaded the sowars from joining in the revolution got furious and said such a man should be killed. Sunder Singh's account of the visit to the Cavalry Lines at Mian Mir of Guru Mangat, Chobacha Sahib, Guru Sat Sultani etc., was materially confirmed by Natha Singh Sat. Sultani rebuked the conspirators, and told them to scatter and go to their homes and sit quietly; otherwise he would hand them over to police. They however kept wandering from place to place but some of them fell out among themselves each threatening to turn an informer. Many of them finally lost heart and the approver severed his connection with the "Ghadr" party. He was arrested at Tarn Taran and brought to Lahore where he confessed. He also delivered to the police some incriminating articles which were in his possession. The approver identified the various arms mentioned in his evidence.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB DRIVERS' STRIKE

STRIKERS' ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The taxi-drivers' strike here still continues.

The strikers who were arrested on a charge of threatening the non-strikers, were produced before the Commissioner of Police to-day and released on bail.

A European owner of a private car who was also arrested, was produced before the Commissioner. He contended that he did not do anything to merit his arrest. He was enlarged on bail.

The strike, it is hoped, will be soon over.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

In connection with the taxi-strike, owners and drivers have denied the allegations made by the Indian Taxi Motor Company that they had been threatened with assault. An official statement has been issued stating the police action was taken so far to prevent threatened riot. A strikers' statement has been published making serious allegations against the police of wholesale arrests of drivers on strike and stating that there was no question or likelihood of a breach of the peace on the part of the strikers. The statement also alleges that drivers have been roughly handled by the police and no cause has been shown for arresting drivers of cars or no definite charge has been laid against them. It is also alleged that the arrests include Messrs. Jordan Hart and Joseph.

CO[illegible]BDUCTION CASE.

DEFENCE COUNSEL ON THE CONDUCT OF POLICE.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Nov. 4.

The further hearting of the abduction cas against Rungaswamy Goudan and Mrs. Newman was resumed this afternoon before Mr. J. Gray, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate.

Mr. S. J. Gonsalves at the outset pointed out that the Court should not attach any imporance to the statement of Violet Reilly who was an accused person. The case against her was not disposed of.

Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He pointed out that the case had excited undue interest throughout India and as such the decision of the Court was watched with great interest. Counsel referred to the evidence of. Violet Reilly and said that she was arrested and the only person who could discharge her was the Magistrate. The case against her had entirely gone out of the hands of the police. An extraordinary procedure was adopted by the police in having taken her before the District Magistrate, put her on her oath and after taking her statement kept her in private surveillance. This was not the only instance in which the police exercised extra vigilance in this case. This particular case was investigated by the District Superintendent of Police who as stated in his deposition, had formed a bad opinion against the accused from last year and he had at preliminary stages of his inquiry consulted the District Magistrate. If this fact had been elicited at an early stage of the enquiry the accused's counsel would have taken steps to move the High Court to get this case transferred entirely from this district.

Counsel next criticised strongly the methods adopted by the prosecution and said that every available record that would have thrown some light on the defence portion of the case, had been purposely witheld. He instanced this by Sub-Inspector Subracharriar's conduct who took a cover with a letter along with other papers from Mrs. Newman's house. All papers were purposely kept back. This cover and it was supposed several portions of the letter, contained important passages from Marie Reilly addressed to one Rungan, giving up the whole case of the prosecution as the real person who was alleged to have committed a serious offence was another Rungan and not the second accused.

LATER.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyengar further said that another important document that the police withheld, was a letter of Miss Marie Reilly, to her friend Miss Delcloset at Madras while the former had been to Conemara Cottage. The police deputed thrice a special Inspector to Madras to oppose the bail application and he could have seen Miss Delcloset and procured this document which would have proved that Marie Reilly left her home at her own accord owing to the ill-treatment of her sister and bullying of her brothers. There was ample proof to show that the method employed by the police in this particular case, went much to question the liberty of a law-abiding resident, for Rungaswamy was arrested at night, kept in the police lock-up the whole night and was produced before the Sub-Magistrate at his house at eleven in the night Even when the case against the accused began the charge sheet was put in on the day of the trial and immediately the accused without any previous intimation, was confronted with two serious offences at the start.

His Honour promised to pass orders on Friday, the 12th instant.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at six per cent.

Mr. L. V. Lanchester, the town-plaining expert, has arrived at Madras.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad will be held on Wednesday next to express regret at Sir Henry Cotton's death and to consider the U. P. Municipalies Bill.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 23rd October, 1915, are more by Rs. 71,23,854 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

In connection with the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar in April the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway authorities have received credit in official circles for smooth despatch of pilgrims at the rate of 30,000 a day.

It is understood that the Madras Government will shortly submit their views on the retention or otherwise of the temporary judges of the High Court beyond the time for which they were appointed. It is presumed that the orders of the Secretary of State on the matter will be received before that date.

U. P. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 4.

The work for the Special Educational Conference is proceeding satisfactorily. The Conference is not a Hindu affair as represented in certain quarters. It is a Provincial Conference in which Hindus and the Mahomedans will co-operate to the fullest extent of their opportunities to urge before the attention of Government their common demands. The Raja of Mahmudabad was first requested to be the chairman of the Reception Committee. As he was engaged otherwise he could not consent but is elected one of the Vice-chairmen and there are several other influential Mahomedan gentlemen among secretaries and members of the Executive Committee.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Friday, November 5, 1915.

THE PROGRESS OF MYSORE.

Those who have followed the work of the Representative Assembly of Mysore, which has been holding its annual sessions, must have been struck by the evidence of vitality shown in the activities of the people as well as the State. The extent of the work done by this Assembly is seen from the fact that last year its sessions extended over seven days when 292 subjects were discussed, of which 149 have been finally dealt with, the number of subjects discussed this year being as large, if not larger. The basis of the discussion was the Address delivered by the Dewan, Sir Visvesvaraya, which focussed all the important activities of the State. It is gratifying to find from the Address that it is the wish of the ruler of the State that the elected representatives of the people in the Representative Assembly should become more closely acquainted with the objects and plans of Government by a discussion of the annual Budget, which is to be brought into line with the reasonable wishes of the people. The members of the Legislative Council of the State have also been granted the right of asking supplementary questions in connection with the power of interpellation which they already enjoy. But the progress of the State with regard to education naturally arrests the greatest attention.

There has been an increase of expenditure on education of over three lakhs of rupees during the past three years; the total number of public and private institutions during this period also increased from 4,568 to 6,134 and their strength from 156,440 to 217,717; and of the total number of pupils in 1914-15, 179,866 were boys and 37,846 were girls. The progress indicated in these figures is not confined to the lower grades of education only; for, the number of pupils receiving collegiate education during the three years rose from 619 to 930 and of those receiving secondary education from 41,481 to 46,855. One of the most hopeful features of the situation, it is stated, is that the people are fully alive to the advantages of education and are evincing keen interest by coming forward with liberal contributions for maintaining teachers and constructing school houses. The State, too, is making adequate response to this; for, under the new scheme for opening more village elementary schools with the aid of the people, by offering a Government contribution of half the cost of each school, 1,100 grant-in-aid schools have already been started and provision has been made for the starting of 1,000 more such schools. The scheme for the introduction of compulsory education in selected centres has had a modest start, though it has succeeded admirably. There was a heated discussion at the meeting of the Assembly on the subject of extending the scheme and we have no doubt that it will not be long before the State will justify its progressive policy by making education compulsory as well as free thoughout its territory. Education of girls in also making fair progress in the State which maintains a college for them and it is encouraging to learn that two students of this college took the B.A. degree during the year. Any independent educational system, however, cannot but be seriously defective without a university and it is satisfactory that the Mysore State is taking necessary steps for preparing a working scheme for a State University.

Regarding the industrial progress of the State, we have had occasion more than once previously to refer to the various activities of the Economic Conference. On this point we have only one observation to make and it is this, that the industrial organization should be so developed that the people are enabled to start industries themselves or be prepared to take the utmost advantage from them; and this they will be able to do if, in the earlier stages, besides educating them, their active co-operation is more and more enlisted. This leads us to the subject of local self-government. The question of introducing reforms in local self-government in municipal and rural areas with a view to placing it on a more popular basis has been earnestly considered because of the recognition, as the Dewan frankly admitted, that in this matter Mysore has not progressed satisfactorily. This has been due, in Mysore as in British India, chiefly to a deficiency in the elected popular element in the local bodies and to the want of reasonable powers of control over their own funds The reforms which the Dewan outlined in his Address are, it is satisfactory to note, mainly aimed at removing these radical defects, though it were to be wished that they were of a more complete character. With a view to revive the old village communal spirit various schemes have been introduced and one of them, The Village Improvement Scheme, which has passed the experimental stage, is noteworthy:

During the two years it has been in operation, 7,745 Village Committees have been constituted for 13,360 villages or about 79 per cent. of the total number of villages in the State. In 2,966 villages, the Committees are reported to be holding weekly gatherings regularly for attending to works of improvement and sanitation in and around villages. In 2,659 villages, newspapers are being subscribed for, and 2,039 Village Committees have been holding weekly meetings for disseminating useful information. The value of works of permanent utility undertaken during the year is estimated at Rs. 2.75 lakhs of which the villagers' voluntary contribution in cash or by labour amounted to Rs. 1.5 lakhs, the balance being met by Government. The actual amount spent by the Committee during the year 1914-15 amounted to about Rs. 75,000.

The new life that is being infused into the administration of the State is largely due to the energy and enthusiasm of the Dewan himself who, however, is keenly alive to the fact that all progress is comparative and that the test of a country's condition must be based, after all, on its relative position with reference to more advanced countries in all the essentials that constitute progress. Judged by this test in Mysore, no less than in any other part of India, we find a state of things that is far from satisfactory or encouraging. As he rightly observed:

We obtain nearly all the manufactured articles, which require science, skill and enterprise to produce, from foreign countries and pay for them by exporting from the country food and other raw products, in some years at the risk of underfeeding our local population.

Neither the abundant natural resources of the country nor the vast stores of brain energy of the people are properly cultivated and utilised to increase production and wealth in the country.

The country, in fact, suffers from a low level of industry, a low level of education, and a low standard of earning and living. The only remedy is for those who are responsible for its government to encourage and develop all those activities which promote the efficiency of the people; and if the prime condition of the progress achieved by advanced countries is to be fulfilled, it is their duty to see that the Government becomes really responsible to the people. If, therefore, Sir Visvesvaraya placed before the Representative Assembly the ideals of advanced countries b[illegible]se, as he said, "it is safe for us to [illegible]w the well-trodden paths of the p[illegible]lready in the van of progress," [illegible]st that no effort will be spared to see that the Government of Mysore, as far as the people are concerned, is brought more in line with those ideals.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

It would be hard to excel the simple but telling and dignified phraseology of the speech in which Mr. Asquith explained the situation to the House of Commons on Tuesday. Certainly, nothing in Parliamentary oratory has excelled the beauty and moving character of the peroration, in which he used the picture of the last tragic moments of Edith Cavell to illustrate the supreme lesson in courage which it is necessary for the men and women of the Empire to take to heart at this moment, and asked the nation,—always using the most simple language,—to be worthy of the qualities that have sustained them in the past and to endure to the end. It was just the sort of speech that was required at this moment to inspire the nation with the quiet confidence and courage which will enable it to bear with patience the delays, and perhaps the further disappointments, of a war that has yet to pursue a long, long road, before it is brought to the triumphant issue that is the only end that we can tolerate. Those who are faint' earted, if there are such, because the sky has been overcast, should remember that we have not yet passed one half of the period that was set to the war by the greatest military expert that we have. Lord Kitchener was, after all, the only man in England who knew the full extent of the preparations and resources of the enemy and the time that would be required to wear them down. It was fortunate, indeed, that we had a Prime Minister who grasped so readily the needs of the situation as it was interpreted to him by the newly-chosen War Secretary. One shudders to think how much worse things might have been, had not Mr. Asquith the good sense to call in Lord Kitchener in the first place, and, in the second place, the courage to accept in its entirety his advice.

The New Chinese Monarchy.

Reuter's summary of the reply of the Chinese Government to the representations of the Japanese, British and Russian Governments regarding the monarchical movement makes one point, at any rate, clear, that the days of the republic of China, on which so many hopes have been raised, are doomed. The statement that the Government itself has always opposed the movement for a monarchy cannot be easily believed, especially when it is remembered how the Bill authoriding the organisation of a convention of citizens' representatives to pronounce the wishes of the people on the question came to be passed. These wishes as the events show seem to accord with the aims of the framers of the Bill. For it is stated on high authority that five provinces have already declared for a constitutional monarchy and that no strong opposition is reported in the provinces, and the significant information is added that the small number of rebels, who have taken refuge beyond the reach of Chinese law, are powerless. In fact, as we stated the other day, the conclusion is foregone, in view of the official patronage as well as control of voters. However one may deplore this reactionary movement in China, there is one element of consolation that, as it is now definitely stated, the monarchy will be constitutional. Let us hope that its constitution will be modelled on that of the British monarchy. For the rest it may be hoped that Yuan-Shi-Kai [illegible] a constitutional monarch [illegible] be able not only "to maintain peace in the Far East" but also to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire and to guide the destinies of the Chinese along progressive lines and in accordance with their wishes.

Sir Ali Imam and the I. L. Council.

The announcement contained in a Simla tele[illegible]m that Sir Ali Imam has been appointed Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council in succession to Sir Harcourt Butler will be universally welcomed. For one thing it disposes of the rumour circulated recently that, in view of the fact that Sir Ali Imam was to retire in December, his claim to the Vice-Presidentship as the senior Member of the Council was to be passed over and that William Clarke would be selected instead. The basis of the rumour was not merely the fact that Sir Ali Imam's stay in the Council was to be short-lived, but thtt for certain political reasons, the selection of an Indian for such an honour was undesirable. The policy hitherto adopted by the various local Governments in passing over the claims of Indian members of the Executive Councils for Vice-Presidentship, whenever occasion arose, has given currency and colour to these "political reasons." It is to be hoped that Lord Hardinge's far-sighted example in refusing to perpetuate invidious racial prejudices, which all Indians as well as Englishmen who have the interests of the Empire at heart wish to see abolished, will be followed by provincial Governments.

Mr. Cassum Mitha's Threat.

A portion of the Note circulated by Mr. Wazir Hasan among the members of the Council of the All-India League, which has attracted a good deal of attention in Bombay, is that which refers to the "definite assurance" contained in a letter of Mr. Mitha to the Honorary Secretary of the League, that, "if the League comes to Bombay the bulk of the Mahomedans will have nothing to do with it and may do their utmost to minimise the importance of the Sessions." Mr. Hasan remarks that the obvious threat contained in these lines is not a little amusing, and generously seeks to excuse them by suggesting that the spirit and tone of Mr. Mitha's communication can be explained only by the fact that "he does not know the English language." We fear, however, that these scarcely-veiled threats in Mr. Mitha's letters, coupled with the fact that he has more than once declared that, if the League came to Bombay there would be a riot, admit of only one interpretation. The same warning has been uttered to various persons in Simla by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. No one who is really acquainted with true Mahomedan opinion in Bombay attaches any importance to these wild words and among the Moslem community they have caused only resentment, as entirely misrepresenting the spirit of the community at this juncture, and especially its attitude towards the League. It is quite certain that the bulk of the Mahomedan community would welcome the visit of the League. If there should be any apprehension, in any quarter, however, that anything untoward might take place, it could be easily dealt with in the usual way by the Commissioner of Police taking security from Mr. Mitha and Sir Fazulbhoy, though, perhaps, if this were done in the case of the former it would not be necessary in that of the latter.

The Real Feeling in Bombay.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, there is so strong a feeling among the rank and file of the Moslem community in Bombay at the extent to which their real feelings in this matter have been misrepresented by certain "leaders," that it is felt that, whatever may have been the case originally, it has now become essential for the honour of Bombay Mahomedans, that the League should not only meet in Bombay but have a cordial reception. What is particularly resented is that men like Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy should have gone out of their way to belittle the League and lower its prestige in the eyes of the whole of India. The result, of course, has been exactly contrary, and it is not the prestige of the League that has suffered but that of those who, however conscientiously they may have been opposed to the proposed sessions in Bombay, ought at least to have remembered that the League stands for the Mussalmans of India, and to have refrained from doing or saying that anything that could injure it in the eyes of others.

A Breach of Confidence.

The publication of a private correspondence between Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Honorary Secretary of the League and the use that was made of it to depict the Council of the League as running about in search of a President, was peculiarly despicable and will not be soon forgotten by Mahomedans, not only in Bombay but all over India. The action was the more reprehensible in that request to put forward Sir Fazulbhoy's name was obviously in the nature of a generous offer of the olive branch and inspired by the desire to secure unanimity at the eleventh hour. But it was an obvious mistake in tactics, to make an offer of this kind, which could be so easily turned to an undesirable use by the people who have been pulling the strings to which Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and others have cheerfully danced.

A Presumptuous Police Inspector.

We wonder who instructed Inspector Newby to question the right of a barrister to appear in the Coroner's Court and cross-examine witnesses on behalf of the relatives of a deceased person. Mr. Saher, whose *locus standi* was thus questioned, seems to have taken the matter quite quietly, and the Coroner actually referred the solution of the problem to the jury, instead of telling Inspector Newby to sit down and mind his own business, which would have been the proper way of dealing with the incident. Inspector Newby is an amiable and zealous officer but he ought not to be ignorant of the fact that the relatives of a deceased person, on whom an inquest is being held, are entitled to be represented by counsel, who has the right also to question the witnesses. In the present instance very grave insinuations were being made as to the mode in which the deceased met his death, and the police should understand that in such a case it is as much the right of the relatives to defend the deceased against such insinuations as it is for other parties to make them; and what is more, it is the duty of the police to afford every facility for the fullest investigation, which is not possible if the statements of witnesses are not fully tested. The incident is an extraordinary one, and one is forced to ask again, what interest could the police have in trying to prevent counsel on behalf of the deceased's relatives from examining the witnesses?

An Unnecessary Conference.

With reference to the Mahomedan Educational Conference which is to meet at Broach, on Saturday, we had occasion to comment some months ago on the fact that the Governor had declined to become its patron and had advised Mr. Nasrullah Khan not to revive a defunct body which had ceased to exist for twelve years, and to join the Bombay Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference which His Excellency himself opened at Poona in September of last year. It is to be regretted that the sound advice given by His Excellency was not followed by Mr. Nasrullah Khan and his friends, who are now engaged in an enterprise which is pregnant with the germs of disunion. It is worthy of note, however, that all the elected representatives of the Mahomedan community in the Council, as well as all the leading Mahomedans of Bombay will be absent from the Conference on Saturday. We understand that the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, the Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali Edroos, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Peerbhoy, the Hon. Maulvi Ruffiudd n Ahmed, and the Hon. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed have all declined to join the Conference. Even the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, who, it was reported, would open the Conference, has since excused himself from attendance. The Commissioners of the Northern Division, the Collector of Broach and the Director of Public Instruction have all refused invitations to attend.

The Late Sir Robert Laidlaw.

The news of the death of Sir Robert Laidlaw will be received with great regret by a large number of people in India, where he was known, not only as the Chairman of the Company owning the numerous great emporiums bearing his name, but also as a man who was deeply interested in social, religious and philanthropic work. It is a good many years since the late Sir Robert ceased to take an active part in the direction of the prosperous establishments which he helped to build up in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and nearly all the great cities of the Far East. He went Home some time ten years ago to enter Parliament and was returned for Renfrewshire in 1906, remaining the Liberal member for that constituency until its dissolution four years later. He was a man of progressive views and though he never became a very prominent member of Parliament he took a watchful interest in the affairs of India, and was an active worker for and liberal supporter of a number of philanthropic organisations, especially the Y. M. C. A., of which he was always a warm supporter. His interest in the political future of India and the progress of its youth was evidenced some years ago by the handsome prize he gave for the best essay on the subject from a young Indian, a prize which was won by Mr. H. P. Mody, now one of the most prominent among our younger Bombay citizens. Sir Robert, who was born in 1856, received his well-deserved knighthood in 1909. Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.'s establishment in Bombay was closed yesterday in memory of the deceased gentleman.

The Health of the City.

The health conditions of Bombay last week did not materially differ from those prevailing in the week previous. The total mortality came down from 478 to 471, the death-rate standing at 25.00. This, though slightly higher than that of the corresponding week of last year, was much below the past quinquennial mean, which amounted to 29.88. Small-pox registered during the week six attacks and five deaths being one death less than in the previous week, while of small-pox we had one attack and one death. There was also one cholera attack. The mortality from other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lungs 38, other tubercular affections 5, diseases of the respiratory system 143, diseases of the nervous system 38, old age 12, debility 41, malarial fever 11, enteric 2, other fevers 26. It will be seen that malaria is slowly raising its head in the city and that the mortality from tubercular diseases is as high as ever. There were 446 live births during the week, in addition to 37 still-births and 4 premature births. Out of the total mortality of 471, no less than 192 were of children under five years.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

HELP FOR SERBIA.

NO DELAY BY ALLIES

PROGRESS OF ALLIES IN BALKANS.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

Sir Edward Grey emphatically denied in the Commons that there had been any vacillation or hesitation on the part of Britain and France in coming to the aid of Serbia, after the Greek Government took a different view of its obligations to Serbia.

Speaking in the French Chamber M Briand said a complete agreement had been arrived at with the British Government regarding military operations in the Balkans, and that the solidarity of the Allies became daily closer.

It is reported that the entire region occupied by the Allies has been cleared of Bulgarians. The Serbians have assumed the offensive in the direction of Vranja.

The French communiqué says the Allies have progressed somewhat in the Strumaitza region.

The Russians carried two strongly organised heights near Dvinsk, capturing numerous prisoners.

The Italians on Tuesday after hard fighting captured more of the innumerable trenches furrowing the ragged Carso Plateau.

The French have wrecked important German mining works north of the Somme.

The latest report says that His Majesty passed a somewhat disturbed night but is better and can move about with less discomfort.

Official and Personal

Sir Ali Imam has been appointed Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council in succession to Sir Harcourt Butler.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint provisionally Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University vice the Rev. H. Sierp, S.J., the Rev. A. Ailinger, S.J., and the Rev. J. Assmuth, S.J., resigned:—Lieut.-Colonel J Lloyd Jones, M.B., D.P.H., F.C.S., M.I.M.M., I.M.S., the Hon. Mr. Justice Lallubhai Asharam Shah, M.A., LL.B., and Sardar Narayanrav Govind *alias* Babasaheb Ghorpade, Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., has been appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, on leave, pending further orders.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is officially announced that Mr. Cave has been appointed Solicitor-General.

GREECE THE DELINQUENT.

NO DELAY BY ALLIES IN HELPING SERVIA.

BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

SERBIANS ASSUME OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Salonika that the entire region occupied by the Allies has been cleared of Bulgarians.

The progress of the Bulgarians through the Izvor Pass has apparently been checked, but northwards the Bulgarians have captured the Kachanik Pass. The Bulgarian advance has arrived on the Tetovo front.

The Serbians have assumed the offensive in the direction of Vranja.

General Mahon has inspected the British front. Beautiful weather is facilitating the movement of troops to the front.

BULGARIANS EASILY REPULSED.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN STRUMNITZA REGION.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The communiqué regarding the Near East says that the Bulgarians have again been easily repulsed at Privolak. We progressed somewhat in the Strumnitza region.

FIGHT FOR KRAGUIEVATZ.

A FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 3rd November:—

The "Geneva Tribuna's" Bucharest correspondent states that the fighting for Kraguievatz lasted four days, when the Germans, reinforced, made a general attack with effectives estimated at 45,100.

The Serbians defended, work after work inflicting losses of about 20,000. The bombardment largely damaged the town. The Germans made terrible reprisals on the Serbian population imprisoning women and children.

STUBBORN SERBIAN DEFENCE.

The "Berliner Tagblatt" says that the Serbian defence was stubborn during a determined rearguard fight. The main body of the Serbians with long columns of transport and war materials was observed to leave the town. The majority of the civilians had left days earlier. Before leaving the Serbians blew up as many military works as possible.

MACKENSEN ASKS FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent states that a telegram from a German source admits that the Teuton forces are not in a favourable position. General Mackensen has asked 100,000 reinforcements to replace losses. The Serbians as yet have not accepted battle. They always retire destroying everything.

General Mackensen reports that at lease two-third of the Serbian army is intact. He anticipates a decisive battle south-west of Karaguievatz.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Viceroy's War telegram received from the Secretary of State dated 2nd November, says:—

Austro-Germans captured Kraguivatz, the Serbian arsenal 65 miles from Nish. The Bulgarians occupied the heights of the Nistara valley 24 miles east of Nish and are advancing up the valley from Pirot. The French occupy the heights round Krivolak on the left bank of the Vardar.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Viceroy's War telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 3rd November, says:—The Germans are fighting on the heights east of Karaguivatz. The Bulgarians are advancing westward from Karaguivatz towards Nish. The Austrian offensive is proceeding south-east of Vishegrad where Montenegrin counter-attacks have been repulsed.

IMPORTANT MONTENEGRIN SUCCESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The "Civil & Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London November 3rd:—

The "Matin's" Milan correspondent states the Montenegrins' success south-east of Sivegrad is important. Four guns and 200 prisoners were taken and 400 enemy dead picked up.

SERBIA'S HOUR OF NEED

NO TIME LOST BY ALLIES.

ALL AVAILABLE AID GIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the Commons yesterday evening Sir Edward Grey emphatically denied that through vacillation and hesitation help had been lost to Serbia.

We had been in close consultation with France as to how the best use could be made of the forces sent to the Near East There had been absolutely no delay.

All the forces at our disposal were landed at Salonika and were now engaged in the operations in the Balkans, while preparations were being made for sending further forces to the East.

All the assistance in the power of Great Britain and France was given to Serbia in her hour of need, after the Greek Government took a different view of its treaty obligations to Serbia.

A debate took place on the formal motion for adjournment and consequently terminated at end of sitting without a vote.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND.

SIX BRITISH HOSPITAL UNITS PRISONERS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Serbian Relief Fund is informed by the Foreign Office that probably six British hospital units, numbering two-hundred individuals, have been taken prisoners by the Germans in Serbia.

CABINET AND THE WAR.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The House of Lords this evening discussed the responsibility of the Cabinet. The attendance was small.

Lord St. Davids asked the Government to advise His Majesty to convoke a full meeting of the Privy Council to consider the present position.

Lord Morley asked that steps should be taken to prevent official interference with the publication of intelligence unless it was calculated to prejudice naval or military operations. He agreed with Lord Selborne's denuciation of the stupidity of Censors.

Lord Crewe in reply dwelt on the technical difficulties of convoking the Privy Council. Refering to Lord Morley's suggestion of the possibility of a parliamentary enquiry into the war, Lord Crewe said that if an enquiry into the Dardanelles or other operations were ever thought necessary or desirable the Government would not shrink from it. Lord Buckmaster, he said declared that strict and vigilant censorship was imperative. He denied that there had been any attempt to conceal the actual situation.

QUIET IN GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Calm has prevailed in Gallipoli during the last fortnight. The Turks appear to have abandoned the idea of renewing costly attacks. There has been greater activity in sea bombardments at Dedeagatch and also of the military establishments in Gallipoli by British monitors.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

An official statement says that the French submarine Turquoise has been shelled and sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

Two officers and twenty-four men have been made prisoners.

THE KING'S ACCIDENT.

NO LESION OR FRACTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The "Lancet" is authoritatively informed that King George received a severe shock and suffered from much bruising and pain, but there is no evidence of visceral lesion or fracture.

Although the King is still in bed, this is solely due to muscular stiffness.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

His Majesty passed a somewhat disturbed night but is better to-day and can move about with less discomfort.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.

SOLIDARITY OF THE ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 3.

Speaking in the Chamber M. Briand said: We have come to a complete agreement with the British Government regarding military operations in the Balkans. France and her Allies will not abandon the heroic nation whose resistance fills the world with admiration.

This pronouncement was made in the course of a Ministerial statement of policy in which M. Briand said that the Government had been formed in the image of the nation. This had been accomplished in perfectly complete unity in the face of the enemy.

The Government was resolved to wage war to victory which meant to expel the enemy from invaded territories, including those which had been suffering from invasion for years, and to ensure a lasting peace.

The solidarity of the Allies became daily closer. They were determined to achieve a closer coordination of efforts by more frequent relations.

M. Briand mentioned that the censorship would be revised.

He concluded Germany's enterprise in the Balkans has proved a failure and in her efforts elsewhere she is unable to avert defeat.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 515 votes to one.

M. BRIAND'S SPEECH.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

M. Briand's speech was a personal triumph and was received with cheers.

Replying subsequently to the Socialist plea that the Government should not aim at conquest M. Briand very eloquently declared that disunion of the French is impossible. Only complete victory will satisfy us.

The day, perhaps distant, may come when the question of peace is raised but that can only be when France has recovered her lost provinces and Belgium and Serbia have recovered their independence.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT BY FRENCH ARTILLERY.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The communiqué says: The French wrecked important German mining works north of the Somme.

Violent artillery and trench mortar fighting has occurred in a section of Beuvraignes.

A German attack in Champagne near Massiges, preceded by the usual bombardment with asphyxiating shells, failed, the attackers succeeding only in reaching some advanced trenches on Hill 199. They were repulsed everywhere else losing heavily.

The French artillery in the Vosges effectively bombarded enemy works and trenches in the region of Violu.

NOTHING TO REPORT IN WEST.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

There is nothing to report on the Western Front.

THE RECENT BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

A CRITICAL MOMENT FOR GERMANS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The "Civil & Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London November 3rd:—

The "Ribe Stiftstidende" (Denmark) learns from a reliable German military source that there was a most critical moment for the Germans during the bombardment in Champagne in September. The German artillery and infantry were ready to retire from the second line when the bombardment unexpectedly ceased. Another two hours and the German army in that sector would have been totally defeated.

BRITISH GENERAL STAFF.

QUALITY BUT NOT QUANTITY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the presidential address at the London School of Economics Lord Haldane said, that only a good General Staff could hope to play chess successfully against such a General Staff as Germany possessed.

As regards quality, our General Staff could match the Germans, but we wanted more.

FIGHTING NEAR DVINSK

RUSSIANS CARRY TWO STRONG POSITIONS.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.

The communiqué states that the Russians carried two strongly organised heights near Dvinsk capturing numerous prisoners. They likewise repulsed attacks in the vicinity of Komarovo.

The Austrians who had crossed the Putilovka were driven back and the pontoons were destroyed.

FIVE THOUSAND ENEMY TROOPS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Fierce fighting has occurred in the Strypa region. The Germans under cover of heavy fire rushed the village of Semikovitze.

The Russians retaliated, showering shells and then successfully delivered the assault, capturing five thousand Austrian and German troops who had succeeded in piercing the front.

RUSSIA ON THE ALERT.

WATCHING FORCES BEING WITHDRAWN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 3rd November:—

The "Times'" Petrograd correspondent mentions further withdrawals apparently to reinforce General Mackensen in Serbia. The Russians are keenly watching every move and will not fail to strike hard the moment the occasion offers.

If the report that the Teuton divisions have been reduced to 94 is confirmed, considerable liveliness may be expected.

SUBMARINES BLOCK SEA ROUTE TO LIBAU

In consequence of the submarine interference with the sea route to Libau, the Germans have hurriedly constructed a branch railway from the rear of Memel to Muravievo on the Libau-Dwinsk line. With this and the Tilsit-Shavli line they hope to feed the northern front.

GERMAN STEAMER SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.

Wreckage has been found indicating the torpedoing by a British submarine of a small German steamer.

SUBMARINED STEAMER'S CREW RESCUED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.

The crew of the German steamer Suomi submarined off Karlskrona has been landed at Salvesborg, Sweden.

MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

PEOPLE'S WISHES TO BE RESPECTED.

PEKING, Nov. 3.

In reply to British, Russian, and Japanese representations regarding the Monarchical movement, the Chinese Government says that it has always opposed the movement, but in view of recent events, the forcible suppression of it would endanger peace and good-order, consequently the Government has no other course than to promulgate the Bill passed by the Legislative Council and organise a Convention of citizens' representatives to determine a constitutional question in accordance with the wishes of the people.

Five provinces have already declared for a Constitutional Monarchy. No strong opposition is reported in the provinces and there is no cause for anxiety The small number of rebels, who have taken refuge beyond the reach of Chinese law, are powerless.

The reply concludes:—The Chinese Government appreciates the friendly spirit of the advice of the three Powers and assures them that it will spare no efforts to maintain peace in the Far East.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The "Civil & Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables London November 3rd:—

General Sir Ian Hamilton visited Queen Alexandra yesterday.

ITALIAN OFFESIVE.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS SHATTERED

ITALIANS CAPTURE MORE TRENCHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Nov. 4.

The communiqué says: The enemy, hurriedly reinforced, repeatedly attempted to arrest our offensive and recapture the conquered positions. His attacks were mostly made by night and were very violent, but they were shattered against a solid resistance and failed to weaken our offensive.

The Italians on Tuesday after hard fighting captured more of the innumerable trenches furrowing the rugged Carso Plateau.

PRESIDENT WILSON THANKED

INTERCEDED FOR LIVES OF TWO NURSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The French Ambassador has personally thanked President Wilson for his intercessions with Germany for the lives of two French nurses.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The "Civil & Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London November 3rd:—

The "Vorwaerts" states the Government's food measures are inadequate to meet the situation. It urges the summoning of the Reichstag and the other German Diets. Berlin's first meatless day was a fiasco, every one buying double the supplies on the previous day.

ELECTIONS IN AMERICA.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

State elections in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, have resulted in the decisive defeat of the proposal to enfranchise women.

A republican candidate has been elected Governor of Massachusetts and Republicans have carried the whole state ticket, as well as twelve seats in the Legislature.

They have made appreciable gains in state offices in Kentucky and in the legislature of New Jersey. They have elected one Congressman in New York.

THE "BANGALORE DAILY POST."

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In reply to a question in the Commons regarding the stopping of the publication of the "Bangalore Daily Post" Mr. Chamberlain said:—"I understand that the reason for revocation of the Resident's premission to publish was that, in an article dealing with enemy subjects in Mysore, it cast aspersions on the loyalty and good faith of the Durbar of Mysore which has afforded striking evidence of loyalty during the war. We expect Ruling Chiefs to uphold and protect the dignity of the Government of India within their jurisdiction and we owe them reciprocal protection when occasion arises."

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT LAIDLAW.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The death of Sir Robert Laidlaw is announced.

Sir Robert Laidlaw was a prominent merchant. He was appointed British Commissioner to the International Opium Commission, Shanghai 1909.

AN AFTER-WAR PROGRAMME OF REFORM.

JOINT ACTION BY MOSLEM LEAGUE AND CONGRESS URGEGD.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

In a leading article headed "Self-Government in India" reviewing the comments of the British press on the recent debate in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding India's place in the Imperial Conference the "Bengali" makes the following suggestion:—

"We hope that a deputation will proceed to England after the close of the war with a programme of reform which has secured for it and has behind it the unanimous support of all sections of the great Indian community. We have not much time to lose. The war cannot last for ever and our arrangements have to be made with promptitude and decision. We hope that a session of the Moslem league will be held at Bombay during Christmas week and that a joint committee of the League and the Congress will be appointed to formulate a scheme of readjustment which may afterwards be considered and accepted at a joint session of the League and the Congress."

(*For Latest Cables see page* 8.)

PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

CHAIRMAN'S MOTION CARRIED.

SIR IBRAHIM'S STRONG PROTEST.

EARNEST APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

At an adjourned meeting held yesterday of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, the Chairman's proposal to approve the Committee's Report regarding the Parel Road Scheme was carried. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola denounced the scheme and made an earnest appeal to Government to reject it. He asked Government to say if the views of permanent officials and their nominees should be allowed to prevail in a matter of this kind against the unanimous opposition of the representatives of the people, after fifty years of local self-government.

Mr. N. J. Gamadia opposed the scheme. He said the widening of roads tended only to the comfort of big people, moving about in carriages and motor cars. The proposed extension was not at all urgently required and would not be necessary for fifteen years or more. Why then, he asked, should they spend Rs. 90 lakhs on that luxury? He did not understand why certain members were so anxious to carry out that scheme. They must first improve the slums, and when would they be able to begin that work if they threw away Rs. 90 lakhs on widening roads? It had been urged that the value of property in that part of the town would increase in the future, but he (the speaker) was of opinion that the assertion was not correct. When the Cotton Green had been removed to Sewree, all the traffic now passing along Parel Road would have gone and there would be no heavy traffic there then.

"THE FARCE OF A TRUST."

Continuing Mr. Gamadia said that after his transfer to Calcutta, Mr. Harvey used to come to Bombay every second or third year, and during one of those visits he asked one of his friends when they were going to close the farce of a Trust.

Mr. Cadell: He meant the Port Trust?

Mr. Gamadia: No; the Improvement Trust.

Mr. Gamadia further said Mr. Harvey also told his friend that when the Trust was formed it was intended that it was for a period of sixteen years only. Mr. Harvey also told the speaker that he was greatly surprised when he heard of a provident fund being started by the Improvement Trust, that it was going to be a permanent Trust. Sir Walter Hughes, who had been a Chairman of the Trust, had also told the speaker that the idea was to have the Trust only for sixteen years. The Glasgow Trust had closed after fourteen years, and had been handed over to the Municipality. Here in Bombay they had not yet touched the fringe of the question of the improvement of the slums, and he (the speaker) did not know when they were going to take up that work in right earnest.

Mr. D. E. Wacha: Never.

Mr. Gamadia concluded by saying that for the sake of the lives and health of the working classes, who formed the backbone of the city, the Trust must begin with the improvement of the slums at once. They must leave their road-widening schemes for future years until they got assistance from Government.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved as an amendment: "That the Report of the Improvement Committee be recorded and that Government be informed that on further consideration the Board have resolved that (1) that they do not wish to proceed with the Parel Road widening scheme the loss on which is estimated by the Chairman at Rs. 88,00,000; (2) that the present available resources of the Board shall be utilized in carrying out improvement schemes for the sanitary welfare of the city and the construction of chawls for the poor, the two primary objects for which the Trust was constituted by law; (3) that the Chairman be requested to revise his estimate of the available resources in view of the changed conditions brought about by the war; and (4) that the Board wish respectfully to invite the attention of Government to the fact that the annual subvention of 4½ lakhs of rupees, promised nearly four years ago, has not yet been made available."

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman delivered a lengthy speech, in the course of which the said:—

It is impossible not to feel sympathy with the four representatives of the Corporation on this Board in their persistent attempts to bring their colleagues here round to their way of thinking that the policy of expenditure on roads with a view to ultimate relief of the slums is a mistaken and wasteful policy and that our funds could be better used in buying up the slums. For over eight years now they have maintained a steady and strong opposition to the road policy and they seem now to have got the bulk of the elected representatives of the Corporation to agree with them. They hold the strongest conviction that the policy of direct attack on the slums that they advocate is the best in the interests of the city. But since 1907 the majority on this Board have with equal conviction held to the policy now almost universally adopted in the West of indirect attack upon the slums as in the long run the best for the city; and, as Mr. Cadell has rightly pointed out, it is impossible for us on whom the responsibility for the administration of the Trust's funds falls to adopt the views of the minority, when they are so diametrically opposed to what we think best for the city. The ultimate responsibility for the acceptance of one policy or the other rests with Government and we must just leave them to decide between us. It is quite right that Sir Ibrahim should have stated everything he could against our policy in the hope of converting us and I for one have always had an open mind and would have been quite ready to recommend a change of policy had Sir Ibrahim established as he promised that our policy was based on mistaken data: but that he has completely failed to do.

HEALTH OFFICER AND SLUMS.

Sir Ibrahim is quite mistaken in saying that the Health Officer wants slums taken up in preference to the Parel Road schemes. Dr. Turner tells me that while he sympathises with the complaints that the represented areas instead of being improved have been allowed to go from bad to worse, (largely through the Corporation's procrastination in amending their building bye-laws), he approves of our Parel Road schemes and recognizes that on financial grounds the represented areas cannot at present be dealt with under our Act.

As Mr. Cadell rightly pointed out the Health Officer's complaints in his annual reports to the effect that nothing is being done for the slums have reference to the Municipality as much as to the Trust.

The Health Officer is entirely with us in our reform proposals. He approves of the methods of the Underia Street scheme. He tells me that he is himself working out suggestions for dealing with a few small slums on cheap lines: and if his proposals came on to us, I have no doubt we shall readily take them up. We are always ready to consider proposals for economical methods of dealing with the slums, and I for one should be ready to back any improvement scheme that will cost not more than half a lakh per acre. We are in a position to take up 38 acres of slums at once under such schemes, for as I have shown in my speech in the Corporation, we have not less than 19 lakhs now available to spend on slums, but the trouble is that the advocates of the direct slum policy appear to have no definite recommendations to make either as to which particular slums should be dealt with first or how they should be dealt with.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

This brings me to the third and last and most important of the points I have to deal with the financial question. Sir Ibrahim has described the schemes under consideration as financially unsound. He even went so far as to characterise figures I have placed before the Board as deliberately misleading. This charge has not been substantiated and cannot be substantiated, because it is untrue; and it should never have been made. Of a similar character is another charge which he made against me both before the Corporation and here that I forced the Trust to adopt in the Undria Street scheme a far more costly method of slum improvement than the method he advocated. In a recent circular I have shown how utterly untrue is the allegation that I foisted this scheme on the Board. It was passed unanimously both by the Improvements Committee and by the Board.

Sir Ibrahim has challenged my figures; he originally undertook to show that the wholesale demolition method was cheaper than any other: but all that he has established is that in certain schemes the cost of acquisition has not been very much in excess of the value of the improved estate. That is quite a different thing from what he undertook to prove; and the point he has established is of no value for the purpose of showing what improvement schemes on wholesale demolition methods cost us.

There will be less opposition to the scheme when people understand that we are both willing and able to take up large slum areas for improvement once the adoption of more economical methods than our present law permits is legalised by an amendment of our Act on lines advocated by the Health Officer, the Municipal Commissioner and Sir Bhalchandra for the last 14 years.

In my opinion the debates on this scheme both here and in the Corporation and in the Press have disclosed no good reason for our withdrawal from the main avenue policy which has been consistently followed by the Trust since 1907 and I confidently ask Trustees to support the proposition, I have moved.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that what the Chairman had said about his speech was incorrect. What he had actually said was that they must take up the improvement of the slums before they proceeded with the widening of roads.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it had been dinned into their ears that various things were being done in England. But he asked whether in England the permanent officials and their nominees could force works of local administration on the people in spite of the latter's unanimous verdict against those works. On the contrary, in England the representatives of the people could force the permanent officials to enter upon a stupendous war like the present. In that country those officials could never force measures on an unwilling community; and he asked if the representatives of the people in India, after 50 years of Local Self-Government were not to have their way even in such a matter as the width of a particular road. They talked of this and that thing being done in England but India had not the material resources to carry out the big things being done in England. The Chairman had stated that the Municipal Health Officer was in favour of widening roads, but the speaker had found nothing of the kind in any of the Health Officer's reports. On the contrary in each and every report the Health Officer had kept on giving a list of insanitary areas which he wanted to see improved in 1903. What did the Health Officer say? He had said that many reports had been made but no progress, that much discussion had ensued but nothing practical was done, with the result that the slums remained in the same condition that they were in 1903. The speaker said that none of the slums referred to by the Health Officer had been dealt with as such. For the Nowroji Hill and such other schemes, Dr. Turner had given the credit to the Trust, and these were the kind of schemes, the speaker said, which the representatives of the people pressed the Trust to go on with. The Chairman in his speech had said nothing about the Mandvi-Koliwada scheme, presumably because he was unable to challenge the speaker's statements. As to the Underia Street scheme they had allowed the Chairman to try that experiment because he had said that the scheme of total demolition and total reconstruction had proved prohibitive. They did not object, provided it was not only a case of reports being drafted, but that they took up the work of saving the lives of the people,—the primary object for which the Trust was constituted. The Trust was constituted to carry out the intentions of the legislature and when they departed from the fundamental objects of its existence they were certainly doing the wrong thing. It had been repeatedly urged during this discussion that he (the speaker) was a great advocate of the interests of the house-owners. He was proud that he was such an advocate. He, as a representative of the citizens, advocated the interests of the house-owners, because the word "house-owners" was synonymous with the word "citizens," and when they increased the house tax who was it that had ultimately to bear the additional burden? It was the ratepayers, the citizens, and as their representative he was proud of the compliment that had been paid him. Mr. Wacha had said that public spirit in Bombay was dead. But such was not the case. Public spirit was not dead; it was up and moving. What he had said was that the proportion of the total cost of improvement schemes in Calcutta, thrown on the people, worked out at 35 per cent., 65 per cent. being found outside the ratepayers, while in Bombay the proportion of the cost thrown on the ratepayers was much larger. He was therefore entitled to resist on behalf of the ratepayers any proposal that tended to add to the burden on the people.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

With regard to the proposed contribution from the trade Sir Ibrahim said that Mr. Cadell was one of the ablest men they had got, but he asked him to exert his great influence with the Port Trust and get the proposed contribution of 4½ lakhs. He wanted him to sit by their side on the Board, not as Mr. Cadell, but in the capacity of the Municipal Commissioner, and to fight on their side in matters in which the Corporation had expressed a unanimous opinion. The speaker knew that the Board, as it was constituted at present, would carry out any proposal that they liked, but he would appeal to Government in the matter. He had a long experience on the Legislative Council, and whenever a new piece of legislation was brought forward and larger powers than necessary were proposed to be given and the representatives of the people objected they were told to have trust in Government. They had always reposed that trust in Government, and they now appealed to Government whether the views of the permanent officials shou'd in the present case prevail against the unanimous opposition of the representatives of the people after 50 years of local self-government,—whether the trust that they had reposed in Government was going to be justified. It was no use fighting against the official majority in the Trust, but he had firm faith that the trust reposed by the people in Government would not be misplaced and that the views of the representatives of the people after 50 years of local self-government shall be allowed to prevail.

Sir Ibrahim's amendment was put to the vote and lost, only the four representatives of the Corporation voting in favour of it.

The Chairman's proposal to approve of the Committee's Report and to request Government to sanction the Scheme was then put to the vote and carried, the four members mentioned above, voting against it.

(Continued from Column 5.)

evidence they had heard, was what was the cause of the death of the deceased. The medical evidence was sufficient to enable them to decide the cause of death, which was shock due to extensive superficial burns. But they had even more important questions to answer namely: were those burns accidentally sustained, and if not accidental, how and by what means were they received? They must answer those questions to the best of their power, on consideration of the evidence recorded in Court and irrespective of other considerations. They had sworn or had affirmed that they would duly weigh the evidence and give a correct verdict. If they thought the evidence was consistent with the theory of accidental death they should bring in the corresponding verdict. If, however, they thought that the purchase of a supply of methylated spirit and the locking of the bathroom door pointed to a determination on the part of the deceased to end his life, lying as he did under a serious charge, they were in duty and in honour bound, putting all questions of consideration for the feelings of anybody aside, to return a verdict of suicide.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of death caused by shock due to burns accidentally received.

HORNBY ROAD BURNING FATALITY.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

POLICE INSPECTOR AND BARRISTER

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded the inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court touching the death of Mr. Nasservanji N. Gazdar, who died on the 25th ultimo from the effects of burns. Inspector Newby led the evidence, while Mr. Saher, barrister, was present on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. Superintendent Sullivan and Inspectors C. Petigara and M. H. Taki were also present.

Mr. Framji Dosabhoy, Jalnewala, agent of the Hammond Typewriter Company, examined by Inspector Newby, said that he was the Company's agent since 1913. Before that he was engaged in the same firm since 1908. Witness was an expert in Hammond machines and those produced in Court were of that make. He repaired them himself. Witness knew Inspector Petigara of the C. I. D., who came to him about a year ago with some post cards and asked him if the witness could tell whether those cards were typewritten on a Hammond machine. The cards produced were those shown by Mr. Petigara to the witness. After examining the cards witness told the Inspector that they had been typewritten on no other than a Hammond machine. Witness again saw Mr. Petigara about a month ago, when the latter showed him other post cards and asked him the same question and, witness again answered in the same way, namely that a Hammond Typewriter had been used. The Inspector again called on witness on the 21st October with a typewriter and asked witness to take some copies with it. Witness did so and found that the defects which appeared in the original post cards were exactly reproduced in the copy taken off that particular machine. The capital I, the small letter s, the figure 5, and the small letter p, were defective. Witness after further demonstrating the defects in the original and in the copies asserted that he had no doubt that the original post cards shown to him by Mr. Petigara were produced on the Hammond typewriter produced in Court. Witness did not know at the time to whom the machine belonged. Witness did not know the deceased.

BARRISTER'S LOCUS STANDI IN CORONER'S COURT.

As Mr. Saher rose to question witness, Inspector Newby raised the question of counsel's *locus standi*. He submitted that an accused person had a right to be represented in Court, but the deceased was not an accused person in the Coroner's Court and Mr. Saher had no *locus standi* since he did not represent an accused person.

Mr. Saher wanted to know whether the Inspector was raising the objection on his own initiative or under orders from the Commissioner of Police. He had seen the Commissioner, when the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Petigara, Mr. M. H. Taki, Mr. B. Taki; and Sub-Inspector Patwardhan were present and the Commissioner had no objection to Mr. Saher's questioning witnesses.

The Coroner, said that he would like to hear Mr. Saher and asked the opinion of the jury what their desire was in the matter.

The jury said they had no objection to Mr. Saher's presence.

Mr. Saher (to witness). How many Hammond typewriters do you sell in a year?

The Court disallowed the question.

Replying to Mr. Saher, the witness said it was impossible for defects in the same positions in the same characters to appear on different machines. Witness had no doubt about the question that the cards had been produced on this particular machine.

Lakhmidas Gungadas, a druggist, doing business under the name of Gangadas Nagji, said he had known the deceased for the last thirty years. On the morning of the 24th ultimo a "ghati" came with a chit in which the name of his shop in Parsi Bazaar Street was mentioned but carried no signature. It was written in Gujerati and ordered four bottles of methylated spirit. Witness asked him who had ordered them and the labourer replied that Nusservanji Gazdar, who lived above Dr. Gomes' on the Hornby Road, had ordered him to get them. The bottles produced bore witness' labels. He did not give the man a bottle broken at the neck such as that produced. The deceased had often purchased methylated spirit before but witness could not recollect whether he had bought so many bottles at a time before. He might have done so.

Replying to the Coroner, the witness said the deceased did not always send a chit but sometimes sent a verbal message. The last purchase of spirit was made some twenty days before. The deceased always made cash payments and did so on the occasion in question.

Questioned by Mr. Saher, the witness said the spirit was used for firing, for polishing window panes, for rubbing on the body, etc. The deceased once told him that he was using the spirit for lighting purposes and for polishing windows. Witness had never been to the house of the deceased.

Hari Sawlaram, a servant in the "bidee" shop, situated on the ground-floor of the building in which the deceased lived, said that on the morning of the 25th ultimo he was seated in his shop, when a cloth on fire fell from a window above. Witness looked up, when he saw a piece of cloth was burning on a window on the third floor. He called the Irani Kaikhoshroo and went with him upstairs. Witness then corroborated what the Irani had said on the previous occasion.

INSPECTOR NEWBY'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Newby, in charge of the Bazaar Gate section, said that at 7-5 a.m. on the 25th ultimo he received information of a fire at the corner of Fort Street and Hornby Road, and proceeded to the scene. On arrival there he found that the occupant of the third floor, Mr. N. Gazdar, had been burnt and had been removed to the hospital by the Fire Brigade, the Police and others. Witness took a view of the room and found the methylated spirit bottle in the bath room. He saw the burnt clothes lying about and scattered about the room. There was a strong odour of spirit. He looked for a methylated spirit stove but did not find one. There was a gas stove on a shelf. There was no lamp. The place was lit by gas. There was a relative of the deceased there who said he knew nothing about what had happened. Witness took possession of the bottle and hurried off to the hospital. On arrival at the hospital, witness found the deceased on a cot in the verandah. There was a screen between witness and the deceased.

ALLEGATION OF BEING A GERMAN SPY.

The latter was moaning and groaning. He was explaining to the people around him that Inspector Petigara had accused him of being a German spy. Witness proceeded to the other side of the cot on the other side of the screen. In a joking way, to raise his spirits, witness said to him "Mr. Gazdar, what has Mr. Petigara been doing to you?" The deceased explained that Mr. Petigara had reported him to the Commissioner of Police and had stated that he was a German spy. The deceased thanked his Maker that through the influence of his most esteemed friend, Mr. Sulleman Kasam Mitha, he had convinced the Commissioner of Police, and also through the influence of a doctor friend he had convinced the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Griffith, that he was not a German spy. When witness asked him how he had come by his burns the deceased said he could not explain the matter away. The deceased added he was in his bath-room when something went suddenly off with a puff and before he knew where he was he was enwrapped in flames. Witness left the hospital and returned there at 3 p.m. and learnt that the deceased had expired some fifteen minutes before.

Witness further said that at 11 a.m. on the 29th ultimo, accompanied by a collection of witnesses he made a further search and found the four empty spirit bottles, now produced in Court, on a shelf about six feet high in the bath room. He also found two boxes of matches lying on the ground, burnt clothes in the bath-room, and the post card produced on a chest of drawers or cupboard in the bed-room. The boxes of matches were unburnt. There were one or two burnt sticks in the room. He made a further search for a spirit stove or for lamps but there were none. Between the 25th and the 29th ultimo the quarters of the deceased were locked up by two locks on each door. The keys were in possession of the relatives of the deceased. The doors were locked by the relatives of the deceased. Witness had a police post outside the quarters, which he maintained until after the search on the 29th. All the methylated spirit bottles were quite empty.

Replying to Mr. Saher, the witness said two of the bottles were in a box and two were on the shelf behind the box. On the same shelf there were other bottles—beer bottles. He would not call it a lumber room. It was rather a cooking room. There was a saucepan, containing milk.

POLICE THEORY.

Inspector Newly, addressing the jury, said the point the jurors had to decide was whether the deceased had met his death by his own hands, or accidentally, or through foul play. They had not to consider the last point as there was no evidence on that point. He then commented on the evidence and asked the jury to bring in a verdict of suicide in view of the facts that the deceased had been arrested by Inspector Petigara and enlarged on bail, that he made no attempt to run out of the room after the fire and he simply threw out his clothes as his body began to burn and the pain became unbearable. They had also to keep in mind the fact that in the hospital the deceased had a total absence of mind and could not say how the fire had occurred but said that he was arrested as a German spy.

Mr. Saher, addressing the jury, said his theory was that the fire was due to the upsetting of the stove which set fire to the bottle of spirit and the deceased's clothes caught fire. They had abundant evidence on the point that the deceased tried to put out the fire, and his hands and fingers were burnt and he was ultimately overpowered by the fumes of gas and spirit. The theory of the deceased being suspected as a German spy was an afterthought and they should dismiss it from their mind. They had the evidence of Khan Saheb Petigara who had told them that beyond the type-writer found in the deceased's possession there was nothing to show that the post cards were typed by the deceased. Again the deceased had given up the type-writer without hesitation and also wrote a few lines on the machine at the request of Mr. Petigara. If the deceased were guilty why should he have voluntarily gone to the Police Office? If he were guilty he would have absconded from Bombay. The charge against the deceased was not so serious as they were told, and there was no reason why he should commit suicide.

CORONER'S SUMMING UP.

The Coroner, in summing up the evidence before the jury, said the case, to the evidence of which they had listened so patiently, and which at first sight might appear to be as simple as the majority of cases disposed of from day to day by juries in the Coroner's Court of Bombay, had proved to be of the utmost importance. They had not to give an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the deceased but had to see whether the death was due to suicide or accident. Mr. Newby had pointed out that the deceased was under arrest on a serious charge. People committed suicide even for minor reasons. The other day there was a case in his Court, in which a young wife committed suicide because her husband would not buy her ornaments worth a small sum. The question the jurors had to decide, after deliberation and after due consideration of the body of

(Continued in Column 3.)

LATEST CABLES.

(*Received after 2 a.m.*)

IMPORTANT GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

SOME GROUND EVACUATED IN ARTOIS

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.

Important admissions are contained in a Berlin communiqué which states that the Germans have evacuated some ground in the Souchez region.

It also admits heavy Russian attacks westward of Dvinsk, compelling the Germans "to withdraw their lines."

The armies of Linsingen and Bothmer are still engaged with the Serbians who are still resisting stubbornly on both sides of the Morava River. It is clear that the Serbians have removed all booty from Kragujevatz as the Germans only claim three guns and some war material.

The German communiqué claims some minor successes but says that the Bulgarians in the Isava Valley have retreated before superior forces.

GERMAN POSITION IN RIGA REGION.

MORE UNSTABLE THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A telegram from Petrograd says that Colonel Shumsky, the well-known military expert states that not only are Riga and Dvinsk, no longer in danger, but the position of the Germans in this section is unfavourable and more unstable than anywhere else. This explains the recent repeated attacks by Von Buelow's army which with only its centre on the Dvina is exposed on its flanks at Riga and Dvinsk were it has failed to reach the river. Von Buelow's army consists only of 120,000 men and therefore a big offensive is out of question.

Colonel Shumsky thinks that the enemy everywhere is now preparing to settle down for the Winter and is elaborately fitting the trenches with stores and other protections against the rigours of the Winter.

THIRD LINE OF DEFENCE.

GERMANS PREPARING IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A Telegram from Rotterdam states that owing to the proved vulnerability of the first and second lines of defence the Germans are now preparing a third line in Belgium which largely accounts for the labour troubles and heavy sentences on Belgians refusing to work at trenchmaking, barrack-making and other similar works. The Germans coercive measures also include fining the whole communities.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON ITS SUCCESS

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the Commons, replying to Lord Charles Beresford who declared that the blockade of Germany was ineffective owing to the interference of the Foreign Office, Lord Robert Cecil said that it was utterly untrue that the Foreign Office had interfered with the action of the fleet. The Government's object was to destroy the export trade of Germany altogether. The result of the blockade according to American figures was that ninety-six per cent. of the exports of Germany had been stopped while the exports of neutrals remained substantially unchanged.

With regard to imports Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government's object had been to stop anything which contributed to Germany's strength. It was untrue that the imports of neutrals had increased. On the contrary they were now broadly speaking normal. He quoted the instance of cotton and said that since the 1st of May no cotton had gone to Germany except by smuggling. The price of cotton in Germany was now nineteen pence per pound. All reports from Germany showed the great success of the blockade and a great rise in the prices of commodities like oil, meat and bread.

SUPER-SUBMARINE CAUGHT

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The "Liverpool Post" publishes an interesting story to the effect that the latest German super-submarine, 350 feet in length and carrying four large guns which was launched a fortnight ago at Stettin was skilfully caught in a British trap within a few hours of leaving its base. The British Naval experts who have inspected the prize find that in this branch the enemy can teach us nothing.

FRESH WAR CREDIT

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Asquith next week will ask for a credit vote of 250 millions sterling.

CANADA'S WAR EXPENDITURE

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.

Mr. White, Minister of Finance, estimates that Canada's war expenditure in 1913 will amount to fifty millions sterling.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD

SECOND CONFERENCE

DR. BHANDARKAR ON CASTE SYSTEM.

The Second Conference of the Aryan Brotherhood was held yesterday afternoon in the Framji Cowasji Institute, when Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker presided over the deliberations. There was a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen present.

After the President and the Chairman had taken their seats on the dais a bevy of young girls sang a song expressive of the ideals of the Aryan Brotherhood.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, President of the Aryan Brotherhood, opened the proceedings with an inaugural address, in the course of which referring to the treatment of Indians in the British Colonies Sir Narayan observed that such treatment had its counterpart nearer home in India too in the rigid inequalities enforced by the caste system among Hindus. These inequalities ought to be got rid of for the building of the Indian nationality. The soil and seed were there in them all of a common nationality in the midst of different religions, but caste had been the great incubus weighing down all those innate forces that tend to make them one nation in sentiment, memory and tradition.

Sir Narayan then formally proposed that Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar be elected president of the session, as he was the fittest, with his scholarship, age and experience, to enlighten them and the nation at large.

Mr. Narsingrao B. Divatia seconded the proposition in a few well chosen words. He praised Sir Ramkrishna for his strength of character.

The proposition was further supported by Mr. Kanitker and another gentleman.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar being duly elected to the chair delivered a scholarly address, in the course of which he minutely traced the origin and development of the caste system among Hindus and referred to the various reform movements that had sprung up from time to time in the country to remedy the evils which the caste system had engendered in some directions. Sir Ramkrishna also referred to the movement for forming sectional clubs and "parishads," which, in his opinion, were of a retrogressive tendency. Reformers had to fight against these tendencies too. Sir Ramkrishna then observed as follows:—

DIFFERENT FORMS OF MARRIAGE.

But how is a conscious reform to be brought about? We violate caste when it suits us and resume it when the necessity has ceased. This insincerity must be given up and we must set ourselves to destroy caste consciously for the consolidation of our nation by openly dining together. But even this open dining may come to prevail and the caste remains strong. For this purpose it is necessary that there should be inter-marriages between the different castes. Such inter-marriages are allowed by the old Hindu Law and it is only Pratiloma marriages that are prohibited. But the law of the land at present as shaped by our English courts is that even Anuloma marriages are illegal. This is an artificial obstruction placed in the ways of those who seek to reform the condition of their country by the Courts of that Government which by its system of education has taught us to effect reforms. Therefore we should all join in a protest against this and seek the re-enactment of the old Hindu Law. Then again it is stated that marriages between members of different castes will result in the degeneration of the race. But we have seen that mixed marriages were frequent in the olden times and the progeny resulting from them became incorporated with the other Hindu communities showing no signs of degeneration. The distinction between an Aryan and a Negro is very great and the offspring of an inter-marriage between them may prove to be inferior. But the distinction is not so great between a Chitpavan, a Karhada a Desastha a Senavi, a Prabhu, a Daivajna as to make us fear that the progeny, resulting from the inter-marriages between these castes will be degenerate.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

There is however one objection to these inter-marriages. Some of the manners and customs and even the mode of cooking food are different in the case of different castes and an inter-marriage will cause a great deal of inconvenience to the wife and husband. But these will be passing inconveniences; and to ensure our ultimate freedom from them it is necessary that even before inter-marriages come into vogue, we should organise an intimate intercourse between the respectable families of the different castes so as to bring about a close approximation to each other. But whether we shall have the courage to perform such marriages on any large scale is doubtful. Still if we place the ideal constantly before our mind and work up to it sincerely, there is nothing to prevent its realization in the course of time. But it may appear impossible to some and they may propose that the caste should continue to exist especially in matters of inter-marriage but that our ordinary relations to each other must be based on the supposition that there is no caste distinction between us. In our meetings and our conferences and congresses we should accustom ourselves to be guided only by the feelings of a united nation. You will have to consider whether this is possible; whether if one of your leaders in such movements attains to real power, he will not be guided by partiality for his own caste in the exercise of that power. Caste feeling is of the same kind as national feeling but its mischievousness consists in its being confined to a small community following a few occupations only; while the national feeling extends over a vast community, the members of which follow different occupations which are complements of each other and constitute a solid unit. But if this national feeling brings about an estrangement between different bodies of men notwithstanding great similarities between them in times of peace and in much exaggerated form in times of war as is the case in Europe at present, how can you expect its bastered kindred the caste feeling to bring about a greater harmony between the different castes? The caste feeling dies even harder than the national feeling. It subsists among the Goanese Christians to this day. Its very narrowness and want of self-sufficiency constitute a danger to the growth of the higher or national feeling.

In conclusion Dr. Bhandarkar said:—Things are everywhere tending towards provincial autonomies, controlled and regulated by a supreme power, exercising sway over the whole of India. In social matters also our aim must be the same, and we should seek provincial reform, regulated and controlled by the necessities of a general Indian Social Reform. Confederation here as well as in politics should be our aim. Lastly, whatever we are able to accomplish in the matter of Social Reform and even supposing that we do not succeed at all we should impress upon our minds the idea that we have a duty to perform towards our province and our country and endeavour to discharge it without regard, in the words of the Bhagavadgita, to the resulting fruit *i.e.*' not being depressed by failure or elated by success into a blind over-confidence and carelessness.

The conference then adjourned, after appointing a Committee for the drafting of resolutions which will be passed at this afternoon's meeting.

As there was some difference of opinion as to whether the Conference should continue its deliberations either to-day or to-morrow (Saturday), the sense of the audience was taken, when it was resolved to hold the meeting to-day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

A successful social gathering was held in the evening by the Aryan Brotherhood in the spacious and beautiful grounds of Mangaldas House in Girgaum. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present and light refreshments were served, after partaking of which the gathering dispersed.

DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your inserting the following in your paper.

There has been of late a considerable falling off in the judical work in the Courts of the Broach District. The two civil courts, Vagra and Anklesar are managed by one officer. At Broach the First Class Sub-Judge is being assisted by a joint Sub-Judge, but then it is doubtful whether the assistance will be required after a time.

The District and Sessions Judge is not fully occupied. He has a very small number of civil appeals; and the criminal work, though he is doing work for two districts (Broach and Panch-Mahals) is not very heavy. At the present moment the number of civil appeals undisposed of is about 20 and if the quality of the work were taken into account, it will have to be conceded that the burden is not at all considerable. There are at present no sessions cases, only one criminal appeal awaits to be disposed of. There are original suits in which Government and officials are parties, but here too the number is small. The miscellaneous work is insignificant.

It is desirable, therefore, that the services of the District Judge should be utilised in some other work. It is not known how the question of Kaira has been dealt with. Ahmedabad is overworked, and the number of appeals and other proceedings in a growing commercial city is necessarily large. If the Panch-Mahals civil work which at present is being done by the judge at Ahmedabad were transferred to Broach, there will be a reduction in the burden at Ahmedabad, and the necessity which is felt several times of making special addition to the judiciary will be obviated. If the question of permanent transfer cannot be undertaken at, present and there is no reason why it should not, an experiment may be made, which will materially help the authorities in determining the adjustment after the war. But there is no reason why a highly paid, capable and conscientious officer should be allowed to pine for adequate work.

It is impossible that a District Judge could be sent away for assistance elsewhere. The highest judical officer of a District cannot be out of the District. The next solution that thus presents itself to an observer is to send away the first class sub-judge for deputation elsewhere, and transfer the special juridiction cases to the District Judge. This will be a distinct gain to the litigants and those District Judges who have never done original civil work will have a place where to take training, in future. However, what should be done is left to the authorities, suffice it to say that the work is abnormally low, and some thing requires to be done in the interests of the ratepayer whose money must be cared, for in times like these.—Yours etc.

X. Y. Z.

Oct. 31.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY CELEBRATION.

The St. Andrew's Day Society in conjunction with the members of the Scots Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles are making arrangements for the celebration of St. Andrew's Day. A concert under the distinguished patronage and presence of Lord and Lady Willingdon will take place on the evening of Tuesday the 30th November in the Excelsior Theatre at 9-45 p.m. The proceeds will go to the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund and the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim. The organizing committee trust that the Bombay community irrespective of nationality will patronize this concert in large numbers. The programme will be announced later.

MR LLOYD GEORGE AND M. THOMAS.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

British and French Ministers of Munitions.

PASSENGERS FOR MARSEILLES.

The following instructions for passengers for Marseilles are published in a Press Note for general information:—

VISAS.

Passengers cannot go on shore without the "Landing *Visa*" of the special Harbour Police, which will be given by a French Police Officer on board, on arrival of ship, to all British passengers holding passports *visé* by the French Consular Officer at the port of embarkation.

For the journey to England, a French *visa* is given at the Prefecture on sight of the *visa* of the British Consul-General at Marseilles, but this can also be given on board the steamer by the Harbour Police, if the British Consular *visa* has previously been affixed to the passenger's passport on board the steamer.

Application forms for *visas* can be obtained on board, from the Consular Officer, or at the Consular Office on shore.

Consular fee stamp to be affixed to passports for a *visa*:—

	Shillings.
If given on board	12
If given at the Consular Office on week days	2
If given at the Consular Office on Sundays	7

Officers furnished with military passes do not require a Consular *visa*. They are given a landing pass and must report to the Base Commandant's Office (Place Castellane).

British subject in France leaving Marseilles by sea must have their passports *visé* at the British Consulate-General and also at the Prefecture or at the Office of the Commissaire Special des Ports, Place de la Joliette.

Those going to any frontier department must have their passports *visé* at the British Consular Office and subsequently at the Prefecture.

Passengers being citizens of the allied States, or neutral aliens, bound for Malta, Egypt, India, or any other British port, must have their passports *visé* by their respective Consuls, by the British Consulate-General and by the Commissaire Special des Ports, Place de la Joliette, before embarking.

British subjects coming direct from England to join their ship at Marseilles, having passports *visé* by a French Consul in England, will be allowed to embark on board British outward bound steamers without other formality. The passports will be examined at Marseelles by the Special Harbour Police on board the steamer.

British Consular *visas* for passengers embarking at Marseilles may be given by the British Consular Officer in France, where the jaurney begins.

British passengers provided with passports or passes bearing a photograph are not required to affix a duplicate of the photogaph on the application form for *visas*..

Visas will be given gratis to officers, volunteers, officers' wives travelling with a military pass, members and officials of the British Red Cross Society, and members of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

NEUTRAL ALIENS.

The passports of aliens of allied and neutral countries must first be *visé* by their respective Consuls. A photograph of the holder must be attached to the passport and cancelled by the Consul, if not already cancelled by the alien authority issuing the passport.

Photographs are required on all passports and passes.

Wife, and children under 16, can be included on a pass or passport.

Zone of the Armies: Passports, passes and *visas* are not valid for the zone of the Armies.

The British Consular Office is at No. 8 Rue des Princes, opposite the Bank of France, near the Prefecture.

Office hours for passports and *visas*:—10 to 12 and 3 to 5 on week days, and from 11 to 12 on Sundays, when necessary.

The Passport Office of the Prefecture, main entrance, second door to the right, is open from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6 on week days and from 10 to 12 on Sundays.

A PECULIAR EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of all right minded men to the following, through the medium of your popular paper:—

The entrance examination of the B. J. Medical School, Poona, was held on the 28th, October 1915. Boys who had to appear for this examination had to pay Rs. 3. A notice was attached on the notice-board of that School, dated the 25th, October 1915, informing the boys that the examination would be commenced from 2-30 p.m. on the appointed day and on subsequent days. No mention was made as to what kind of examination was to be taken and whether ink or paper would be supplied for it.

The examination commenced at 2-40 p.m. *No paper and ink was supplied.* Mr. Hootan, the civil surgeon, hurriedly read over a passage from "The Times" in a low and indistinct voice. It is a fact that Indian students find it rather difficult to understand a European's pronunication at first. The majority of the students did not understand a word of what he read. He then began to dictate to the boys the very passage in the same low and indistinct tone. Some of the boys wrote in pencil while the others used ink, not because they liked it but because they were afraid that the paper would not be examined otherwise.

The majority of the candidates wrote only the words they heard while the others, thinking that writing only some of the words or sentences would be of no use, wrote nothing. But they were wrong in so doing, for, they had never dreamt for a moment that the same passage would be read by Mr. Bharucha at the third time. They afterwards found out their fatal mistake. Had they written some of the words at first they would have most probably been able to correct and add the omitted words, when Mr. Bharucha read it, for Mr. Bharucha read the passage distinctly. But alas! it was too late for some of the boys, who had through folly, thought it advisable not to write some of the words only.

Imagine, Sir, the fairness of this examination for this dictation-examination was to determine the boys' fate.

It is an undeniable fact, however, that the boys who were near Mr. Hootan had a better chance of hearing him, for Mr. Hootan's voice, at least at that particular time, was too low and indistinct to be heard all over the room.

After this little farce, the boys were examined in Arithmetic. Seven examples were set and the boys were asked to solve them in one and half hours only. When this examination was over the boys were asked to wait an hour. The dictation paper was examined and out of about 200 candidates some 80 were declared to have passed their dictation and Arithmetic Examination. These boys were asked to be present the next day and the remaining boys were told to go home and wait a year more. It seems that the Arithmetic paper of those who had failed in dictation was not examined.

Sir, do you think that this examination was properly carried out? Was it not a farce? Can it be called an examination in its real sense? Were not the boys chosen by lottery, so to say.—Yours, etc.

A MATRICULATED CANDIDATE.

Poona, Oct. 30.

It is stated that on the morning of the 2nd November some "Liberty" leaflets were found fixed on the walls of the Amritsar High School, Amritsar.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D-22

ALLIES' MUNITIONS AGREEMENT.

M. THOMAS ON HIS INTERVIEWS WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

M. Albert Thomas, the French Secretary for Muntions, relates, in the "Matin," the following impressions of his visit to London. He says:—

It was the third time in four months that I had met Mr. Lloyd George. I could not express the feeling of growing confidence which has marked these interviews. In our relations with the British there is a point at which our friends give proof of a depth of sincerity and a warmth of sympathy which surprise foreigners so agreeably.

I am now at that point with the eminent Minister of Munitions, and I dare say that we are at that point with the whole British people. At my two first meetings with Mr. Lloyd George we only really made each other's acquaintance and talked generalities. We drew up the conditions of a closer co-operation, and we signed arrangements.

I can say that the two countries pledge themselves mutually to devote all their raw material to manufactures for the national defence, relegating to the second place manufactures for private industry. This agreement is vital to France, for we are a country of the finished product, and we lack raw material and the half-finished article.

GERMANY'S ERROR.

It was a great error on the part of Germany to think that the loss of our northern departments was the *coup de grace* to our military industries. Our great mechanical workshops are intact, thanks to the co-operation of Great Britain and America, and their production will increase constantly.

Such is the first result of the interviews in London. The second result is the friendly settlement of all the little disputes which are constantly arising between the Departments most cordially connected. Mr. Lloyd George has had dossiers. I had mine.

In a few hours all misunderstandings were removed. But we went further in our friendly good will. We pointed out to each other mutually the economies that might be effected in our respective manufactories while taking the experience gained into account. We have taught a lot of things to the British since August, 1914, but they in their turn have valuable lessons to impart to us. We have endeavoured to derive from the collaboration of the twe countries, pending its speedy extension to other countries, a maximum effect with the minimum of economic wastage.

In conclusion, M. Thomas described the output of British workshops and the psychology of the workers, using, as he said, a nautical or sporting expression which would please our friends, "England is getting under way."

(Continued from Column 6.)

Lieutenant. W. O. Williams, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant. E. E. Catcheside, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant. H. T. Cullis, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant. S. C. Kirkman, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant. S. M. Oliver, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant. R. Threlfall, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant. T. W. Underhill, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant. T. A. Wilson, East Lancs.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieutenant. A. E. Eaton, Leicesters.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant. J. M. Marshall, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant. G. W. Fox, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant. S. P. Leigh, Suffolks.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major A. L. Pilleau, Hampshires.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The 235th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Jemadar Barkat Ali, Burma Military Police.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant Rana Jodh Jung Bahadur, Tehri Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Mohammad Nawaz Khan, Native Indian Land Forces.
Jemadar Hira Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (F.F.).
Subadar Faqir Mohammad, 82nd Punjabis.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Copeland, (I.A.R.O.), 2/8 Gurkha Rifles.

The 106th casualty list from Mesopotamia:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Vittal Chande, 117th Marhattas.

The 236th list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant N. A. Shove (I.A.R.O.), 34th Pioneers.

Besides these a number of Indian and British rank and file are reported killed, wounded and died of disease in France, Belgium and Mesopotamia.

A Bombay Government notification includes among the protected monuments the old fort in Bandra.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 4

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. C. Arber, Border Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. L. A. McKenzie, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. J. M. Ellis, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. B. Hogarth, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Horwood, Essex.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major R. F. Leslie, Dorsets.

KILLED.

Lieutenant. L. Brooks, West Yorks.
Lieutenant. R. H. Hutchinson, Black Watch.
Lieutenant. J. B. Hutton, South Staffs.
Lieutenant. F. B. Mayer, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant. S. M. Hill, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant. J. A. Jolly, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant. T. Wright, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant. J. F. Read, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant. E. C. Robinson, Somerset Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain. R. C. Anderson, Black Watch.
Captain W. S. Barham, East Kents.
Captain J. H. Meers, Medicals.
Captain C. N. Ridley, Northumberland Hussars.
Lieutenant. W. H. Gordon, Gordons.
Lieutenant. L. W. Kennelly, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant. G. H. Fisher, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant. H. G. Foster-Morris, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant. T. F. Freemantle, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieutenant. P. H. Forrester, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant. F. D. Hoskins, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant. D. J. MacIver, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant. T. S. Pinn, East Yorks.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant. J. H. Moriarty, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain V. C. Martyn, Medicals.
Captain A. L. Young, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant. R. H. Clifford, Essex Regiment.
Lieutenant. W. H. Michell, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant. A. J. Waley, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant. F. A. Bailey, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant. P. W. Farr, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant. G. L. Ridpath, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant. P. Worthington, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant. W. A. Davidson, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant. H. L. Gullebaud, North Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant. V. C. Holland, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant. J. V. Jones, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant. L. A. Lynch-Staunton, Edwards Horse.
Second-Lieutenant. T. Platts, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant. J. H. Yeomans, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant. C. Sutton-Nelthorpe, Essex Regiment.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant. A. C. Morgan, Artillery.
Lieutenant. B. H. Pickering, East Kents.
Lieutenant. J. L. Urquhart, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant H. L. Swallow, Yorks and Lancs.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant E. D. Oxby, Lincolns.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieutenant T. E. Cox, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant L. G. Hatch, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. B. Moss-Blundell, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant E. J. Gray, Durham Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Lieut-Col. H. E. Walker, Lincolns.
Major J. Y. Storer, Lincolns.
Lieutenant J. W. Reynolds, Lincolns.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant G. S. Whitham, Yorks and Lancs.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

KILLED.

Colonel M. V. Hilton, East Lancs.
Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Smith, Leicesters.
Major G. F. Montgomerie, Grenadiers.
Captain G. E. McLellan, Worcesters.
Lieutenant. D. L. Sargeant, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant. H. G. Kemp, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant. Wallace, Middlesex Regiment.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant. H. Major, Middlesex Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant. H. T. Barnett, East Surreys.
Lieutenant. A. J. Hamilton, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieutenant. H. W. Sarson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Pringle, Artillery.
Lieutenant. N. Booth, Medicals.
Lieutenant. G. Gaskin, Londons.
Lieutenant. C. F. Horsfall, Wellingtons.
Lieutenant. W. S. Spinney, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant. F. P. Synge, Irish Guards.
Lieutenant. T. F. Tallents, Irish Guards.
Lieutenant. A. Wilkinson, Durham Light Infantry.

(Continue in Column 5.)

READ It Here Then SEE It All In Moving Pictures at the IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son, Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. Balthazar, the Gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

In the chapter which preceded to-day's, Pauline just misses death in one of the most cruel and fantastic plots which has yet been laid for her. She escapes from the villainous Wrentz when their speeding motor car is wrecked only to fall into the clutches of a ferocious gorilla which has escaped from a circus menagerie. The beast carries her to the top of a cliff and she is finally saved from the most horrible of fates by the bravery of a policeman.

(Continued from Thursday.)

CHAPTER XXXIX.

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THEY had decided to take the yacht down to Atlantic City for a holiday.

"It will be the celebration of your homecoming," said Pauline.

"It may keep you out of mischief," said Harry. "I say it MAY."

They stood on the North River pier of the Glendenning Yacht Club while the yacht—the graceful Mercedes, which old Mr. Marvin had so loved—rode, white and sentillant, at anchor in midstream.

At Harry's last remark Pauline turned her back upon him. "Harry," she said precently, "I have decided not to marry you."

"That is encouraging," he beamed. "Everything you have decided to do in the last ten months you have NOT done, with such uniform success, that I rejoice."

She stamped her foot in sincere anger. "You have no heart—no really good heart," she cried. "You don't know what tortures I went through. And you weren't there to help me."

"I being in Chicago and you in Philadelphia, I should have reached out my strong right arm and saved you from your enemies, I suppose."

"Well—well—you might have sent a telegram."

"To the gorilla, asking him not to hurt you?"

"Oh!" Her tone was of crushing wrath.

"Oh-h!" Her tone was of delightful surprise, as she saw, coming down the pier, three young naval officers in uniform. "Why, it can't be—yes, it is—Lieutenant Summers. I'm SO glad to see you."

"Thank you," said the young ensign, who had shared the dangers of the submarine manoeuvre. "We saw you rushing down here and we tagged along. "What's the matter with Harry?"

"It is mental trouble. We are greatly worried about him," answered Pauline vindictively.

"Hello, Summers," said Harry, shaking hands and laughing in spite of himself.

Summers introduced his comrades. "Miss Marvin—Lieutenant Judson and Lieutenant Hale. And Mr. Marvin."

"Hope we haven't' interrupted any happy little fight." he added, eyeing Pauline and Harry.

"No, indeed—merely postponed it," said Pauline. "Harry says he is going to take me to Atlantic City on the yacht 'to keep me out of mischief.' You know how that masculine way of treating women charms the women," she added.

"I would pay no attention to him," declared Harry's old chum. "He is merely looking for a target for his ill-temper. The United States Navy will protect you. By the way, we're looking for a target, too."

"For YOUR ill-temper?".

"No. For our battleships. The fleet is off for practice to-morrow, and one of the tubs we had bought went down on the way to the Hook."

"Tubs? Do you shoot at tubs?" she asked.

"Tubs like that one over there," answered Summers, indicating an ancient canal barge that lay at the next pier "That's our new target. We just bought it."

"Come on out to the boat and have dinner with us. We're not going to sail until to-morrow," suggested Harry.

"Sorry we can't. This is an urgent duty, and a hurry call. We must take the old rig out this afternoon and get a target on her before night."

A long white motorboat was whirring up to the dock.

"By George, that's a beauty!" said Summers. "Is that yours?"

"Yes," said Harry. "Come on. Let the Government perish and have a cup of tea to brace you up before you slaughter the canal boats."

"Can't. Pos-i-tively," declared Summers. "Good-by," called he and his companions as Harry and Pauline got into the motorboat which had come from the yacht.

"Oh. I forgot," said Pauline, as they put off. "I had decided not to go with you."

Another of those decisions," remarked Harry blandly. "You know, Polly, I was in peril in Chicago just as you were in Philadelphia."

Her face blanched in beautiul sincerity of alarm that brought a flush of repentance to his smiling face. "In—peril—you?" she said.

"In peril of buying an engagement ring. Ihave the same impulse whenever I am away from you for more than twenty-four hours. But I knew you would say: 'How stupid!' and I didn't."

To his surprise, she smiled at him as they sat side by side before the wheel of the whizzing boat. "Girls NEVER say that about an engagement ring," she said. "But, of course, a girl doesn't think an engagement ring means she is going to marry a man."

In a minute they were at the yacht's companionway, and a sailor was at the foot of it to help them up. The motorboat was made fast to the side and Pauline and Harry went on deck.

"That's a little jewel of a boat, Harry," she said. "Will you let me have it? I want to run it myself."

"No, I am sending it back to shore as soon as we are ready to leave. What do you want to do—begin another of these wild pranks ten minutes after the last one ended?"

"It's not a prank to want to learn to run a motor boat," she answered. "Sophie McCallan has one that she races in all the regattas."

"But I'm not going to marry Sophie McCallan. I am going to marry you, and, if all concerned consent, I would rather you be alive than dead when the wedding is celebrated."

"Well, then, if you won't teach me I'll have one of the sailors do it. They probably know more about a motorboat than you do anyway."

"Probably," he said curtly, turning away.

"Oh, no—I didn't mean to make you cross." She seemed to capitulate. "I want YOU to teach me, Harry. You will, won't you?"

She had clasped his arm as he was stamping down the deck, and the lovely nearness of her had the old effect.

"Polly! you KNOW you can always do as you please. I can't control you—because I love you. But WHY don't you SOMETIMES get an idea that is sensible?"

"Men don't like sensible women," said Pauline gravely.

His laugh lost him another trench in the verbal battleground.

"Well if I show you how to run the thing will you promise not to do anything foolish with it?" he surrendered.

"Assuredly. I shall never do anything foolish. You know perfectly well that I am only seeking material for my stories, dear Harry. Why do you, always insinuate that I am a deliberate trouble-maker?"

He turned and caught her hands. "No no, little sister-sweetheart," he said. "If it were only deliberate, you wouldn't do it. It's impulsive and rash and foolish and dangerous; that's why I seem to be always hounding you and trying to stop your pet schemes. But I'll show you how to run the motorboat in the morning."

They had been leaning over the rail in the dusk of the late Autumn day, their eyes cast over the gray bay waters to the lights of the great Monhattan wall sparkling crisply into glow and the lights of the river craft pouring their little moonlike streams across the waves. They did not know that in the shadow of the after-deck stood Raymond Owen, apparently as casual and unconcerned an observer as themselves of the river night scene.

"Five o'clock," called Pauline, as she moved down the deck toward the cabin after bidding Harry good-night. "You know we sail at noon."

"Five o'clock is all rig't for the motor boat, but don't say that I know anything about sailing at noon. I told you that"——

"You told me a lot about the automobile business and the necessity of your being in Company's office, but this is a yacht, not an automobile, and I'M GOING TO KEEP YOU ON IT."

"The first evidence being that you want to take me from it to show you a motorboat."

"Exactly. No one—not even the Marvin Motor Company—can call you back from a motorboat."

"I see. Good-night," he laughed, following her a little way and then lingering at the rail again to finish his cigar. He saw Owen down the deck and pondered.

"Owen here, as usual," he murmured to himself. "I wonder why she never suspects him. I've half a mind to take her in the motorboat to-morrow and land her ashore and hide her in a deserted house—a prisoner—my prisoner."

But he was idly smiling at his idea as he moved into the cabin.

Raymond Owen was also puffing a cigar and apparently enjoying the evening air when he stopped at the companionway at the foot of which lay the motorboat. But the leisurely peace of his manner was not duplicated in his brain.

He looked up and down the deck. The sailors had long ago retired to their bunks. The night hung, hushed, and only distantly agleam, around him. He moved to the top of the companionway.

Three quick steps and he was crouching, half-way down, his evil face on a level with the deck. Not a sound detained him. He climbed down.

The buttoned canvas cover of the motorboat impeded his operations only for a moment. He crawled in under the cover. If there had been any light in the pit of the boat it would have flashed upon a delicate gimlet saw, which the secretary drew from his pocket.

"This time I act for myself," he whispered, with a sense of triumph. "This time there will be no flaw."

A brief burring sound and the gimlet cut through to the water. Owen could feel the seep upon his hands as he widened the leak a little with the saw.

A sound on the deck above made him crouch under the canvas with the terror of his cowardice. It was the sound of a dog's bark, followed by a rush of light footsteps, the swish of a skirt and low, musical laughter as Pauline recaptured Cyrus, her pet bull-terrier.

Cyrus barked in rapturous content as she pettingly chastised him for his flight from the cabin door.

"Well, I should think so! Cyrus was trying to run away."

"Cyrus? Do you mean to say you brought that dog along?"

"Good-night, Harry," said Pauline, significantly. "If you can't love Cyrus ——" The end of her sentence was lost behind a slammed door.

Owen went on with his work. There were wads of cotton waste around the engine of the motorboat. These he inserted, deftly, but not too firmly, into the office he had cut in the bottom of the light, untrammeled vessel. With no weight in it, he knew the seepage would be slight, and Pauline and Harry would go far before danger confronted them. But it was a vital cut that he had made, and, under speed, he was sure, the small craft would be overwhelmed in a bursting of the clogged hole as sudden as the pop of a cork.

Owen climbed back up the companionway and went to bed, peacefully content.

"I want to run it myself."

"Not quite yet."

"Oh. yes, indeed," insisted Pauline. "Why do you suppose I asked you to show me how?"

They were speeding down the river in the motorboat in the first flush of the Fall morning, and his firm hands on the wheel of the powerful craft yielded reluctantly to hers. He held close to her—so close in fact that when a wisp of her golden hair blew across his temple he stole abruptly an unauthorized kiss.

She turned upon him a look of disdain "How masculine!" she said, with a steady eye on the progress of the boat. Suddenly she reached down, caught up a piece of waste and dabbed it at him.

"I was only trying to explain," he began with a manner of deep seriousness."

"I understand everything perfectly now," she replied. "You will notice that we are on our way home to the yacht."

"Because I kissed you?"

"Of course. How did you dare?"

"Why, POLLY!" His tone was of genuine alarm. "You kiss me good morning, and you kiss me good-by, even w'en I'm not going anywhere but to work."

"But I don't kiss you good-morning in front of the glasses of those horrid war ships over there, and I would just like to tell you that if Lieutenant Summers or his friends ever say a word about seeing what you did I shall marry a Hottentot and live the rest of my life in a bamboo hut."

"Well, I apologize. I didn't think about Summers."

"Men NEVER think—until a woman does something silly."

"They haven't time to think of anything else."

"You may leave the ship, sir," commanded Pauline, as she drew the little craft, not altogether unskilfully, to the yacht's companionway.

"And you?"

"I shall take care of myself—as it seems I must," she announced with whimsical hauteur.

"Joking aside, Polly, that's a fierce little vessel. I'll let you go, but you MUST be careful."

"I have the protection of the United States Navy," she declared solemnly.

Laughing at his dismissal, but still hesitating to accept it, Harry climbed the companionway. Pauline consoled him with a wave of the hand as she sent the motorboat shooting off again into the open bay.

"I think, though, we ought to follow her," said Harry to Owen, as he came on deck. "By the way, Owen, you are the ultimate and supreme boss of that child CANT you do anything to prevent these risks? You know they ARE risks. Some one is trying to do away with her and we let her venture into any trouble that she happens to think is interesting. I don't believe we are doing our duty."

Owen's plastic face melted into lineless amusement.

"I have never believed that there was any serious or concerted attempt to harm Miss Marvin," he said. "If I had thought so, I would have used all the power of the police, the courts and the Marvin fortune to offset it. But always, as you know, the little adventures have come out safely. Miss Marvin has not been hurt; the 'pranks,' as you call them, amuse her. What should I do?"

"Order her to stop on penalty of being taken to court as a lunatic," said Harry hotly. "You know perfectly well that all of her real perils—and there have been many—came through just some such affair as this."

"As what?"

"Driving off alone in a motorboat. Look."

He passed his glasses to Owen, who gazed through them with an interest, the intensity of which Harry did not understand.

"She has the dog with her," said the secretary, returning the glasses.

"Yes," said Harry, "she seems to prefer its companionship to mine. What the deuce!" he added in a sudden exclamation: "My feet are wet!"

"You may have dipped in the sea as you left the boat," suggested Owen, with only the faintest quiver of his expressive eyebrows.

"I don't dip in the sea with BOTH feet when I'm climbing from a well-mannered motorbont to a sound yacht in smooth water," replied Harry.

He looked again, with a new interest, through the glasses, to where the motorboat, guided by Pauline, was speeding down the bay. He could see the little bull-terrier in Pauline's arms. She seemed to be trying to teach it to run the boat, for its paws were placed upon the wheel.

"I'd like to know how I got these wet feet," persisted Harry as he walked down the deck to the cabin.

If he had been able to see at that moment the expression on the face of Pauline as she looked on her own dainty, spat-topped boots, he would not have gone into the cabin.

Pauline's shoes were wet, too. She looked about on the bottom of the bot for the source of the moisture. There was only a thin, dull coating of water in the hold—such as might have come from a heavy wave had the weather been blowing. But there was no weather to speak of and there were no waves. Pauline's bewilderment soon gave place to alarm. She left the dog with its paws on the wheel and moved forward. She felt in every crevice of the boat's bottom.

Suddenly she lunged forward in eager fear. Her hand had touched drenched wadding. The touch was enough to loosen the thin stopper of waste that Owen had placed in the hole he made. Next moment Pauline was striving in vain to press back the plug, but it was too late. The water, urged in by the rush of the swift boat, came spouting through the hole.

Pauline crept back and caught up a handful of clean waste that lay beside the engine. She tried to press this into the rift. It was instantly soaked and useless. She became desperate. For a moment she stood up and gazed out over the peaceful waters. But she had sped the little craft so far that she was beyond the bay, beyond all sight of sail or steamer, save a low gray wall of slowly moving craft that marked the line of battleships out for target practice. The gray wall was very far away, but Pauline waved her arms and called feebly into the futile distance. There was no answer. The glasses of the officers of the fleet were busy ranging the targets. The warning signals had been put out by the patrols, and no craft was supposed to be anywhere near. Pauline sank again to the bottom of the boat. She tore pieces from her dress and jammed them into the leak. She tried to stop the leak with her bare hands. The water, spurting through her fingers, hissed venomously.

She went back to the vessel. The dog, instinctively scenting their peril, whined plaintively as she lifted him to her lap.

"We can't get back, but we'll get as far as we can," she said with a quivering voice to the little companion of her peril. She swung the boat about. The weight of the water already hampered it. It turned sluggishly.

But in the instant of turning came a revelation, a hope. In the faint distance, seaward, a spot of white patched the monotonous gray of water and sky.

"A sail," breathed Pauline. "I wonder if I can reach it."

There was a prayer on her lips as she put the motorboat at top speed toward the one chance of life.

(To be continued.)

This story will be shown in picture on 6th November, 1915.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. At Tea on Board Harry's Motorboat.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline, the Heroine, and Harry the Hero of "The Perils of Pauline."

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WHAT RUSSIA IS DOING

DRAIN OF ENORMOUS ARMIES

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Stephen Graham, the well-known authority on Russia, who recently visited that country, writing in "The Times" of October 12, says:—

One of the things that struck me most this time in Russia was the distance that England seemed to be away. The two countries seemed separated by much more than the geographical extent of Germany and the sea. An impermeable veil separated the two nations, and it was impossible to realize what was going on on this side. The news that came over was of the most meagre kind and was printed small. No large live impressions of Western activity came over, and it is safe to say that even now the Russians have no adequate picture of the idealism and passion with which we in the West are fighting. Turning from the devastating intelligence of fortresses and territory lost in Poland to the news from France and England one read merely of atillery duels or of mysterious crises within the British Cabinet. On the other hand, now that I have returned to England I find that there is very little notion of the present aspect of the war on the Eastern front and in the Russian capitals.

Above all things it is valuable to have a clear and true picture in our minds, and not jump at every hope or dive into every portent of despair. Truth is valuable in war because ignorance is liable to terrifying surprises, and a terrifying surprise is the enemy's opportunity. Hence I would plead for an abandonment of contentious optimism and of "wating to feel that all is going splendidly whether it is or not," and that we should claim to live in daylight rather than in darkness, and that we should stand on the rock of truth rather than on the shifting sands of "may-be" and "hope-so."

As regards our picture of Russia and what Russia means, we may note that she is no longer regarded as "the steam-roller," nor is she expected to "march on Berlin," nor to be a menace to European liberty after the war is over—as the Union of Democratic Control has striven to teach. The despicable whisper of "Russia next" has ceased. Poor Russia! Prophecies have failed. Tongues have ceased, and over and above that, alas! knowledge also has vanished away.

THE FUNDAMENTAL POINT.

I have myself just returned from Russia, and I would like to write down clearly what I know of her whilst the remembrance is fresh. In my opinion the fundamental point in the consideration of the present and future in Russia is the fact that peace-loving Russia has never anticipated a long war. The aggression of Austria in the Balkans has always made war a possible conjuncture, but Russia would have accounted for unassisted Austria in six months. She would have beaten her utterly; of that there can be no doubt. At the outset of the war Russia had abundance of munitions for a six months' campaign, she had just the amount of money for such a period, and she had, of course, a superfluity of men.

But the war has now gone on more than twice that period, and Russia has been fighting all the time with great vigour. Her enormous armies have been ever in action, and there has been a consumption of ammunition on an unexampled scale. The retreat of the Russians from the Carpathians to Dvinsk was necessitated by the exhaustion of supplies. There was a munitions scandal. The Government was blamed by the people for the shortage. The lack of supplies was as inexcusable in Russia as it was here in the West, but then it must be remembered that Russia was as much deceived as to the extent of German supplies as we were here. They thought, also that Germany had shot her bolt and was going to be beaten through sheer internal exhaustion.

In the matter of making good the supply of munitions Russia has striven to follow our example, and there is now a feverish activity in the organizing of the civil population for the manufacture of shells. Russia, however, has neither the industrial background nor the skilled hands nor the industrial mobility to support her Army adequately. She depends, and must depend, on outside help. She must import from Japan and America and from us. She has to *buy* in foreign markets, and the problem becomes partly a financial one. If we bear in mind the fact that she had money for a six months' war, that the value of the rouble has depreciated 40 per cent., that Russia raises nothing by the sale of spirits, and scarcely raises anything by her tariff on imports, the increasing difficulty will be evident. She has, it is true, imposed an income-tax, but, compared with ours, a very jejune and unproductive income-tax. She has also greater difficulty in borrowing in America. For the time being she continues to hold her own; the wages of the soldiers and the bills of the Army are paid with admirable punctuality, and there is the feeling that all supplies will be obtained easily if once the Dardanelles should be taken.

MUNITIONS AND MEN.

Those, however, who know the true inwardness of the situation know how much the finance difficulty stands in the way of Russia catching up the lost ground and entering once more on a vigorous offensive. As regards munitions, peace of mind can only be established when there is the consciousness that each day without any hitch or hint of cessation there flows to the front from the factories just as much material as has been destroyed in all the military actions of the day.

The test for peace of mind as regards men is similar. There can only be calm when there flows from the nation to the Army as many new recruits or reservists as each day have been lost. Russia, as I have said before, is the men-millionaire, and perhaps I and all of us think rather vaguely of Russia's background of men. Or her losses have been inadequately stated. Undoubtedly she has suffered more than has been thought. There was dreadful carnage in the Russo-Japanese War, but everything in this war has been on five times the scale of that conflict. No lists, alas! are published of the losses in the ranks, and it is difficult to gauge the extent of the daily calamity. Russia does not grudge her manhood in the war. She has cast all in the scale and she awaits the issue with a marvellous patience; she is silent in her grief.

Almost every one has lost some one, or worse than lost. Nothing is more terrible than the backward tide of cripples or more affecting than their cheerfulness and other people's gentleness towards them. There is something most poignant in the appearance of these legless or armless people back in civilian attire, their khaki handed on to one not yet wounded. Many of them are penniless already and in the trams the people pay for them. Just before I left Russia the only sons were called out and with them militiamen up to 57 years of age. Enormous numbers of young men who never expected to serve in the Army, whose parents had trusted in that immunity, are now being trained and will shortly be advanced to the fighting line. The act of calling them out synchronized with the Tsar's taking the command, and it was in a way a further example of Russia's wholeheartedness and her determination to cast everything on the altar of the nation.

Nothing cools the Russian passion, not the tale of suffering brought home by the wounded, nor the loss of the Polish capital and fair lands, nor the terrible inrush of fugitives and beggars, nor the fortunes lost, nor the prospect of financial, governmental, or popular chaos. If the people manifest this generosity the ruling classes and the aristocracy are not backward. They know that Orthodoxy and autocracy and aristocracy, art and culture and manners, are thrown into the scale and may be lost if Germany wins. Yet they will not make peace with the enemy or strive to save themselves. Anything might justifiably be done to save Russia from the mob-rule and chaos which might follow if the Russian armies were scattered in confusion into the depths of Russia. But they stand as Russia stands, bravely, confronted with great odds, holding their destiny in their hands.

RUSSIAN DANCER'S SUICIDE

LETTERS READ AT THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held at Hendon on Oct. 11, on the body of Serge Litavkin, 24, a Russian dancer, who had appeared with Mme. Lydia Kyasht, and who was found shot through the heart at his residence at Golder's-green on Oct. 7.

Alexandra Litavkin, the widow, a member of the Imperial Russian Ballet, said she came to England in May of last year with Michael Nikietin, another Russian dancer. Last May she had a baby of which Nikietin was the father. She and Nikietin went to live at Golder's-green-crescent in June, and Litavkin came to live with them. About a month ago she was married to Litavkin at a register office. There was no quarrel with Nikietin. Last Thursday, at noon, she decided to leave her husband and to go away with Nikietin. She told her husband that she might come back, but that she liked Nikietin and that she was very miserable. She went with Nikietin to live at Swiss Cottage. Nikietin was performing at the Woodgreen Empire, and last Thursday night a letter was brought to her there from her husband. She went back at once to Golder's-green and found her husband was dead.

The Coroner read the translation of a letter written by the deceased in which the following passages occurred:—

I know that you don't come back. Good-bye, don't worry. You cannot do what I ask you. Don't take away the ring. I don't like the Cross of Calvary. We have no God and no religion. Don't write to my aunt and my friends. Don't tell the truth. Tell them I was shot by a bomb from a Zeppelin. In the table you will find a cheque for £35. Take this before they know of my death. This is for expenses for my funeral. The money which remains will do for a cross for baby. Tell her it is from her godfather. Good-bye. Not you, but my dark and unhappy life makes me take this step. Nobody is responsible for my death.

The Coroner also read the translation of the reply which Mme. Litavkin sent. It ran:—

I am very sorry I cannot come back. Don't spurn me. In the name of your love don't do me any harm. I must do as I do now. I shall shortly be going back to Russia. In the name of God don't do something which prevents me returning. I shall come to you to tell you good-bye. Somebody don't give me permit. Oh, no, but only it is very difficult for me. Don't do something to yourself if you can.

Mary Edwards, a nurse, said M. and Mme. Litavkin appeared to get on very nicely together. They were quite happy. He was only depressed when his wife received letters.

Michael Nikietin said he lived in London for some months with Mme. Litavkin before Litavkin came on the scene. He wanted to marry her and did not know that Litavkin was going to marry her. He did not know that they left the house on September 12 to get married. It was his view that she was fond of him (witness).

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

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CAMEROONS FIGHTING.

BELGIAN TROOPS' SUCCESS.

The following report was issued by the Belgian Minister in London in mail week:

The recent communications to the Press have emphasised the importance of the successes obtained in the Cameroons by the French Equatorial African troops. It would be particularly unjust not to mention in this connection the value of the support which has been given to the French columns by the Belgian detachments placed at the disposal of the former.

At the commencement of hostilities the Government of the Belgian Congo, carrying to an extreme its anxiety to observe the international conventions and, in particular, the Treaty of Berlin, had decided to maintain a strict neutrality, notwithstanding that the French had already taken action in the Caueroons. The Germans having, by their attack on Lukuga, shown their intention of not respecting this neutrality, the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo informed the Governor of the French Colony that he could count to the full on Belgian assistance when it should be thought to be of use. The Belgian co-operation began with a very brilliant action.

At the end of October, 1914, the Belgian steamer Luzembourg, manned by a detachment of 130 Belgian Colonial infantry, with three guns and a mitrailleuse, joined the steamer Commandant Lamy, and took a very important part in the operations which developed along the Sangha at N'dzimou. It was in consequence of the bold manoeuvring of the Luxembourg that the final success was won. The vessel, defiling at a distance of less than 150 yards from the hostile trenches, under a veritable hail of shot, stopped at the point best suited for the landing of the Belgian riflemen.

A SPLENDID CHARGE.

The fighting was desperate. It went on for three days and a night before it became possible to hoist the Belgian flag on the post from which the enemy had just been driven. Subsequently, a furious bayonet charge of the Allied troops obliged the enemy to evacuate his last trenches. In this splendid charge, carried out across a swamp, and under the fire of machineguns, the Belgian detachment did admirable work and won the praises and congratulation of the general in command, who highly appreciated its heroic conduct.

From this moment the Belgian co-operation has never ceased. The Belgian contingent with the Sangha column has received repeated reinforcements. It grew from 180 to 430 rifles, the whole force being 1,100 strong. In the beginning of January it rose to 580 in all. It took part in all the important operations which followed, especially in those along the Middle N'goko, which ended in the capture of Tiboundi and Molundu, and more recently in that of Lomie, after the hard fighting at Monso and Besam.

General Aymerich, commanding the troops in French Equatorial Africa, who had the Belgian force under his orders, has testified again and again to the valour and dash of the Congo troops. The valuable assistance which they have given him has been happily completed by the placing at the disposition of the French colony of the guns which it needed for the support of its various columns. This aid has received warm recognition from the French Government. Lieutenant Bal and M. Goransson, the commander of the Luxembourg, whose fine conduct had been specially reported, have been appointed Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour.

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